

This belongs of

Clayton book

Francis Asbury was sent to America as a missionary in 1771 but hampered by anti-British sentiment leading to the Revolution. There was no such bias in Canada where John Wesley and his brother Charles, who wrote all those beautiful hymns, had a large following long before they did in the US. Were Canadian-born William White and his father (maybe John) Methodists before Barney was born? That is a question we cannot answer. It is apparent, however, that he was affected by the early loss of his parents. Our anecdote on the previous page (told to his grandchildren) shows that John Wesley White also came unglued for a while after his mother died. Perhaps they compensated by trying to make the world a happier place by saving souls.

Only the bright side of Methodism has been mentioned up till now. It brought solace during the severe recession in McDonough Co, where one example of a settled married Methodist preacher was Samuel Bogart, the man who sold Philo Averill his farm. A more typical such minister's reward would have been the glow he felt in serving God's people. An Iowan example was Rev. Simeon Clark, who took over at Colesburg after Rev. Barney White christened the building, sent there for that purpose by circuit headquarters at Dubuque. Barney and his wives would have had an easier life had he chosen to be pastor of a congregation. He did not do so.

An example of a married circuit-riding Methodist is "the Apostle" Peter Cartwright, mentioned earlier in this book as preaching at the home of James Fulkerson at the Old Methodist Stomping Grounds, with Claytons & Averills in the audience. He wrote an autobiography that anyone who desires to know about the lives of circuit riders and their families would do well to read. As a very young man he labored hard accomplished much for the church, but his uncomplaining wife and children had extremely hard lives as a consequence. Sorry to say, but that applies also to the wives and children of Reverends Barney and John Wesley White as well! When Cartwright settled down later, he became a Justice of the Peace with his own courthouse in Sangamon Co. and ran for Congress against Abraham Lincoln.

Unlike some frontier sects, Methodist ministers had to be literate, with solid familiarity with the Bible and gentlemanly conduct. Circuit riders were actually missionaries, going wherever the church sent them to convert unchurched people. Thorough details had to be turned in. The district, in turn, turned details over to the Bishopric.* They were on horseback rain or shine, determined to serve the mission and their God. Hard as that was, it was harder on his wife and children. Headquarters paid the family a small stipend but it was never enough. To compensate a small farm was usually rented and the minister did the spring plowing and, hopefully, had recesses during which other needs could be met. The family did the rest, planting, gardening, putting up food for winter, making clothing, caring for cattle, little children and everything else. Woe to the woman if she were sick or heavily pregnant.

*Years ago a periodical gave an address to which descendants of a Methodist minister could write for records about them. Wanting to know places John had lived, I wrote but the letter came back marked wrong address. Another article later with another address produced the same result.

Now we turn our attention back to Boone Co. IA on 15 Sep 1867, when sweet little oldest daughter Sarah Jane Averill, not quite 18, married her sweetheart, 24-year-old Rev. John Wesley White. "at the bride's home," with parents and siblings, plus well-wishing neighbors in attendance. It was a beautiful sunny day. Perhaps they also discussed their plans for moving to Kansas next spring.

When they got there, her parents gave them the wedding present of a nice little farm. It was a little east of the village of Lane, which straddled the boundary of Franklin and Miami Counties. (see maps pp 219 & 222). on the southern edge of Osawatomie TWP adjacent to the Averill homestead on the northern edge of Mound TWP. His parents rented near the newlyweds. On New Years' Day next year (1869) Grandpa William Wesley White was born, the first grandchild on both sides. Martha and Norman were estatic and could not get enough of him, and of course Grandpa adored them later in life. Barney was happy too, though there were four little children in his home and many more to come. While too little to remember, he played with little aunts and uncles until they left for Wisconsin.

In the meantime both Barney and Norman performed marriages as ministers (p 220). Though the Averill genealogy reports that he was licensed to preach in Iowa, it suggests he became a Quaker because there was no Methodist church nearby. The last wedding he performed as a minister was Dec. 1872, though his son Quincy had married a Quaker girl the previous spring. By then all of the sons were trying to convert Norman and Martha. John and Sarah Jane may have moved away before he performed marriages as a justice of the peace in 1877, though they were still there until after their 4th child, little Eddie, died in his eighth month and is buried near his grandparents.

Great Grandfather probably was saddened by his inlaws' change of faith, believing it was bad for their souls. He decided to become a circuit-riding minister to follow the footsteps of his father. Sarah Jane was very much in love with her husband and, besides, they had several children by then. They kept in touch with her parents over the years anyway, and Aunt Mattie and Grandpa spoke glowingly about them to me when I was a child. How I wish those Methodists had answered my letters! Trying to discover the habitats of poor preachers and their families is like searching for a needle in a haystack. Kansas City being rather near, that is probably where he reported to headquarters. Money for the sale of their farm would help tide them over in the beginning.

Having heard his father preach over the years, John W. knew what worked and what did not. He also carried the genes of his Great-Grandfather Samuel Griffith. Apparently he did well from the first. Before long he was being sent on more challenging missions, some of them being to congregations in trouble. He was diplomatic, and also intrigued listeners by spicing up his sermons with funny anecdotes told with a straight face. He was delighted when he succeeded, but often it took extra time, so that he was away when the family needed him.

Vol.3 page 21

#37

Name Barney White
 White male
 Race Caucasian
 Occ. Farmer
 Age: 84 y 9mo 10 dys
 n of f. White
 bp: New York
 m: not known
 bp of m: -----
 bp of deceased: State of New York
 Wife: Maria White
 d of b of d: July 1815
 State: Widower
 d of d: May 11, 1899
 Res: Steuben, T. Haney Wis.
 Cause: Natural decay calapse
 p of d: Steuben
 Ever in Military: NO
 Burial: Union Hill Cem.
 Undertaker: Lee Wannamaker
 Cert: May 14-1899
 Burial permit #2
 date of burial permit: May 14, 1899
 Signed: Dr. Dillman
 Jas. D. Hudson, Town Clerk

Vol.3 Page 21

45

Name: Barney White
 White male
 Occ : none
 Age: 84y 2mo 7dys
 f: Wm. White
 bp of f: Canada
 m. Hannah White
 bp of m: Canada
 bp of deceased: New York
 Wife: Maria
 d of b of deceased: March 4, 1815
 Status: Widowed
 d of d: May 11, 1899
 Res. at d: Steuben, Wis.
 Cause: Pneumonia & La Grippe
 p of d: Steuben
 Duration of disease: Six weeks
 Ever in military? No
 Burial p: Mt. Zoin Cem.
 Undertaker: Lee Wannamaker
 Cert: May 11, 1899

 d of burial permit: May 11, 1899
 Signed: A.E. Dillman
 E.W. Crowley

Vol 3. Page 20

#35

Name: Maria White
 mn: Hubanks
 Female Caucasian
 Occ: Farmer's wife
 Age: 56y 6 mo.
 f:----
 bp of f:---
 m:-----
 bp of m:-----
 bp of deceased: Wis.
 Husband: Barney White
 d of b of deceased: unknown
 Status: Married
 d of d: May 8, 1899
 Res. at death: Steuben, Wis.
 Cause: Heart failure
 p of d: Steuben, Wis.
 Duration of disease: 4 months
 Burial: Union Hill Cemetery
 Cert: May 9, 1899
 d of burial permit: May 9, 1899
 Signed: Jas. D. Hudson H O
 " " "

Vol 3. Page 27

78

Name: Maria S. White
 White
 Female Caucasian
 Occ: Housewife
 Age 6ly 6 mo. 24 dys
 f. Thomas Hughbanks
 bp of f: Illinois
 m: Louis Hughbanks? probably meant Louise
 bp of m: Illinois
 bp of deceased: Illinois
 Husband: Barney White
 d of b: Oct. 12, 1837
 Status: Married
 d of d: May 8, 1899
 Res at d: Steuben, Wisc.
 Cause: Chronic Gishastis? gastritis?
 p of d: Steuben
 Duration of disease: Three weeks
 Ever in military? NO
 Burial: Mt. Zoin Cemetery
 Undertaker: Lee Wannamaker
 Cert: May 8, 1899
 d of burial permit: May 8, 1899
 Signed: C.E. Cole M.D.
 A.E. Dillman H O

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m: not known
bp of m: -----
bp of deceased: State of New York
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State: Widower
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One can see that more details will have to be learned to complete the following chart more thoroughly.

Children of John Wesley & Sarah Jane (Averill) White: (Surname-White)

+William Wesley	b. 1 Jan 1869	m. 15 Mar 1898	Mary Lydia Dunn, d. 1963
Walter Chancellor	17 Oct 1870		disappeared out west
Estelle Jane "Stella"	21 Aug 1872		unmarried, d. 29 Mar 1908
Edgar Barney	29 May 1874		infant d. 30 Jan 1875
Charles Ellsworth	11 Mar 1876		
Martha Susan	29 Jan 1878	m. 1-3 Feb 1897	Albert Walters
"Mattie"		2-1 Jul 1911	Geo. H Rand, d. 30 Apr 1956
Elmer Adelbert	14 Apr 1880		Frances Bryant <i>d. 1923 wife</i>
Edward Monroe	16 Jun 1883		
John Wesley	7 Aug 1886	11 Jul 1907	Daisy Wright, d. 23 Mar 1967
Mary Ada "Ada"	2 Mar 1890	1-13 Jul 1907	
		2-13 Jul 1913	Roy Simpson, d. 2 Dec 1916

I do remember Great Grandfather John Wesley White, and have a precious little snapshot of him holding my baby sister Billie, when he was in his 80's. There I am, age three, standing beside him and squinting in the strong sunshine. He died when I was about six. For some reason, I especially remember staring at his shoes, which I suppose were closer to a three-year old than his face. They seemed to me to be very long and narrow, and were of a saddle tan color, neatly polished. One one occasion he brought Billie and me some beautiful little ankle socks, one pair pink, the other blue. Because Billie was too little to care, I got to choose the blue ones.

For important matters I have to rely on what Mamma relates about him. She does not remember him as any zealot, but as a warm person who enjoyed people. She says he was a natural storyteller who could describe almost anything in such an engrossing manner you felt you were a part of the action. You could visualize things you would never see, just hearing him tell about them. He told Mamma and her brother Ben about an electric light show put on back before electricity became common, in such a vivid manner they felt like they were right there. She said that in later years she and Ben saw that same demonstration, but they thought the way he told it was even better than the real thing. He also told them a spooky Halloween story about worms and a dead man that really had them spellbound.

One summer Ben, being older than she and a boy besides, got to go stay with him for a short visit. Ben related that Great Grandfather was a good cook, and a fastidious housekeeper with nice dishes and a sparkling white tablecloth. Ben reported that he had been hesitant about helping because he was a little afraid he might he might damage something.

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Family Record

Family No.

Father - Victor Emanuel Hansen

Surname

Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Notes	Source No.
Birth	30	May	1901	Sheldon	Obrien	IA		
Death	05	July	1925	Rosedale	Wyandotte	KS		
Married	12	Aug	1922	Kansas City	"	"		

Occupation truck driver Military Church

Places Lived 17, KS

Other Wives

His Father's Name Simon Hansen

His Mother's Maiden Name Karen Christina Madsen

Mother - Ada WHITE (no middle name)

Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Notes	Source No.
Birth	23	Oct	1903	Kingston	Callaway	MO		
Death							Still living - Kingston MO	
Buried							115 No. Franklin St (64650)	

Occupation homemaker, farming Military Church

Places Lived MO, KS

Other Husbands 2 April 1929 - James Arthur Yorkum b. 12 Sept 1904, Rag Co MO

Child James Arthur Yorkum Jr. - m. Patricia Heathridge of London, England

Her Father's Name William Wesley White

Her Mother's Maiden Name Mary Lydia Dunn

Children

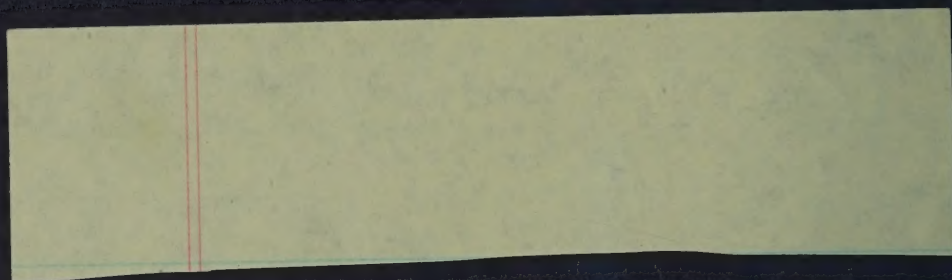
Sex	Full Given Name	Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Source No.
1.	Norma Jewell Hansen	Birth	08	July	1923	Rosedale	Wyandotte	KS	
	Spouse - John Zaniewski (deceased)	Death							
		Married	16	July	1945	Viernansburg	Johnson	MO	
2.	Billie Gene Hansen	Birth	25	Jan	1926	Kingston	Callaway	MO	
	Spouse - Owen Allen Pringle, M.D.	Death							
		Married	27	June	1947	"	"	"	
3.		Birth							
	Spouse -	Death							
		Married							
4.		Birth							
	Spouse -	Death							
		Married							
5.		Birth							
	Spouse -	Death							
		Married							
6.		Birth							
	Spouse -	Death							
		Married							
7.		Birth							
	Spouse -	Death							
		Married							
8.		Birth							
	Spouse -	Death							
		Married							
9.		Birth							
	Spouse -	Death							
		Married							
10.		Birth							
	Spouse -	Death							
		Married							

☐ Additional children listed on the reverse side.

In the circles, identify by number your sources of information - then list each on the reverse side.

220

(220) - out of PLACE
look for proper place



Family Record

Father - John Anthony ZANIEWSKI

Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Notes
Birth	04	Feb	1918	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	WI	Legal Separation 17 Feb 1966
Death	07	May	1984	"	"	WI	Divorce 27 May 1971
Buried				Section C Grave 734	Wood	WI	Milwaukee to Circuit Court
Married	16	Jul	1945	Warrensburg	Johnson	MO	
Occupation	(Sgt Military AW Air Force - World War II)						Church Catholic
Places Lived	WI						
Other Wives	-0-						

His Father's Name Anton Zaniewski
His Mother's Maiden Name Margarene Wierzbowski

Mother - Norma Jewell HANSEN

Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State	Notes
Birth	08	July	1923	Rosedale	Wyandotte	KS	
Death							
Buried							
Occupation	Military Civilian employee US Quartermaster Dept Kansas City MO						Church Catholic
Places Lived	KS, MO, WI						
Other Husbands	-0-						

Her Father's Name Victor Emanuel Hansen
Her Mother's Maiden Name Ada White

Children

Sex	Full Given Name	Event	Day	Month	Year	Town	County	State
1.	Michelle Admury Zaniewski, M.D.	Birth	03	Dec	1950	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	WI
	Spouse - (1) Charles Bridgman - Div (2) Sukhbir Singh	Death						
		Married	02		1998	Madison	Dane	WI
2.	Janine Louise Zaniewski	Birth	03	Feb	1955	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	WI
	Spouse - Stanley Charles Grana	Death						
		Married	22	Aug	1980	"	"	"
3.		Birth						
	Spouse -	Death						
		Married						
4.		Birth						
	Spouse -	Death						
		Married						
5.		Birth						
	Spouse -	Death						
		Married						
6.		Birth						
	Spouse -	Death						
		Married						
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		Married						

In the circles, identify by number your sources of information -- then list each on the reverse side.

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15-Year old Mrs. Susan White was then stepmother of two little girls aged $4\frac{1}{2}$ and almost 3, cook & clean their home as befit a minister's wife. Later that fall, Barney acted as missionary by organizing the first Methodist congregation, which met at first in the schoolhouse "where Colesburg now stands." (in NE Delaware Co. spilling over into Clayton Co.). Rev. Simeon Clark was brought up from Dubuque to as pastor.

(Great Grandpa) John Wesley white (named for his grandfather) was born 30 Nov. 1843, weather "clear and cold." After that, Mary Ann White (named for her grandmother) was born 08 Dec 1845; Jane Dial White was born 01 Mar. 1848 but soon died. The 1850 census for an adjacent part of Dubuque Co. shows Barney White age 35, farmer, property \$500 b. NY; Susan 25; Sarah Ann 12, Rachel 10; John W. 5 (sic) Mary Ann 4. Next door was her sister's family: Charles Brady age 30, property \$700, b VA; Sarah Ann 21; Henry R 2; Eliza 1. Staying with the Bradys was 12-year-old Catherine Campbell, daughter of deceased sister Hester Ann, late wife of Robert Campbell. On 21 July Isaac, White, youngest son, was born.

15 July 1854. Meeting of "People of Clayton Co. opposed to the repeal if the Missouri Compromise" (allowing Kansas settlers to choose slavery or not) was held at Elkader at 1 o'clock. A vigilance Cte was formed with representatives from each of 20 communities. Representative for Millville was J.W. Griffith & that for Buena Vista was Barney White. Co. Hist. called that "birth of Republican Party" there.

1852-1856. Co. Land Records show Barney White and Susan as grantees and grantors of various plats of land. One was deeded to Sarah Ann Brady. Several were to & from relatives of William Admire, a well-driller from Kentucky--a member of the congregation at Colesburg. Another lot was deeded to the Town of Buena Vista downtown.

About the end of this period Great-Great Grandmother Susan (Griffith) White died. The purloined Bible probably tells when, but we don't know. She probably didn't make it to her 30-th birthday. I hope I get to hug her in heaven someday! It must have been an epidemic or horrible accident, for only her husband and oldest son survived. I have not found any marriage record for the stepdaughters.

I don't know how serious Great-Grandfather John Wesley was, but he told my Mother Ada White and her brother Ben that when his mother died, he had to go live with his grandmother, who had some children his own age. He and a slightly older uncle (this must be William Griffith) were always getting into mischief together. It does make sense that a bereaved child would act out. Back in those days the only night light was candles, used sparingly by thrifty families. The boys had an upstairs bedroom which they shared with a hired man, a young German who was very small for his age. One evening John was making a racket even though he had been warned not to do that before. His grandmother (Mary Ann Dial Griffith) had had enough. She rushed up the stairs. The boys scooted under a bed, but his grandmother, seeing a silhouette in the dark, reached out, turned him over her knee, and gave him a good spanking. Next morning at breakfast the hired man had a red face but didn't say a word.

Clayton
Family

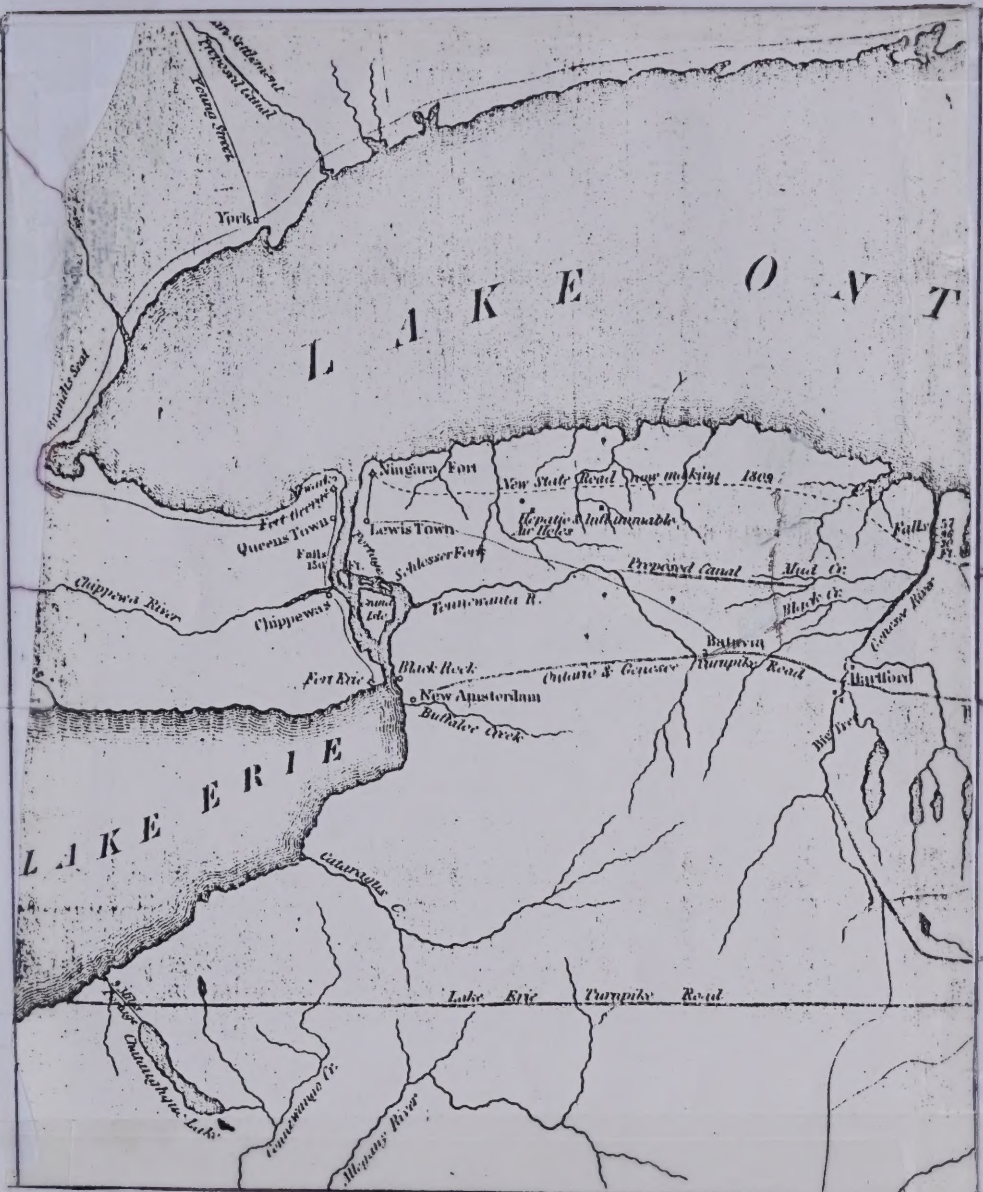
249

1807 Map

Buffalo NY
was then
called
New
Amsterdam,
though that
name did
not
catch on.

The old
original Fort
Niagara is on
the right
side of the
Niagara River
near Lake
Ontario.

Toronto was
then called
York.



The roads were more like trails, compared to Canada where serviceable roads ringed Lake Ontario and then continued down to the fort on Lake Erie. In New York, the upper road, laid out in 1803, connected Old Fort Niagara to the east. Settlers from New England took that route. The older, more serviceable "turnpike" from Albany paralleled the Mohawk then swung through the Military Tract, to Hartford on the Genessee River & Batavia on to Buffalo. The land from Batavia westward was the most populous while Barney was dwelling in New York. In 1786 Continental Congress, strapped for cash, sold large tracts to land companies. Some went bust. The 4th owner of pld "Ontario County," the area you see here, in 1796 lost his mortgage with William Willink & Assoc. in Amsterdam. After peaceful negotiations with Indians & surveying, etc, their agent, Joseph Elliott, opened an office in Batavia village on the Tonawanda River in 1801. He chose that locale because it was on the migration route westward and on the Indian trail between Canada and Pennsylvania. The company fixed a price of \$2.75 per acre. He feared it would not sell because some land further west in Ohio and in Canada could be bought at lower prices.

(see O. Turner, Pioneer History of the Holland Purchase, p 1112 & 1118)

Histories of Buffalo do mention Whites, mostly prominent people from the east. If ours was ever wealthy, that was before the Revolution. The book just cited gives the clearest description of life in the Holland Purchase. Whereas folks west of the Niagara prospered in industries such as naval stores, hemp rope and woolen mills, peach, apple & grape orchards, etc., east of there except for a few completely untrained soldiers at Fort Niagara most of the land was still forest. Those who bought land usually paid about all the money they had for land, and trees they cut down provided log cabins. There being no roads except the ones shown on our map, they lived near blazed paths. Bridges did not exist. There were no barns for most, for the next twenty years, no fences and beasts were branded. In 1805 William White and John White bought land at TWP 10 Range 1. They could have been our William and his brother, but not likely. All commerce was near the Niagara or at the piers on Buffalo Creek by Lake Erie, a budding port which Ellicott named New Amsterdam. Residents voted to call it Buffalo in 1808.

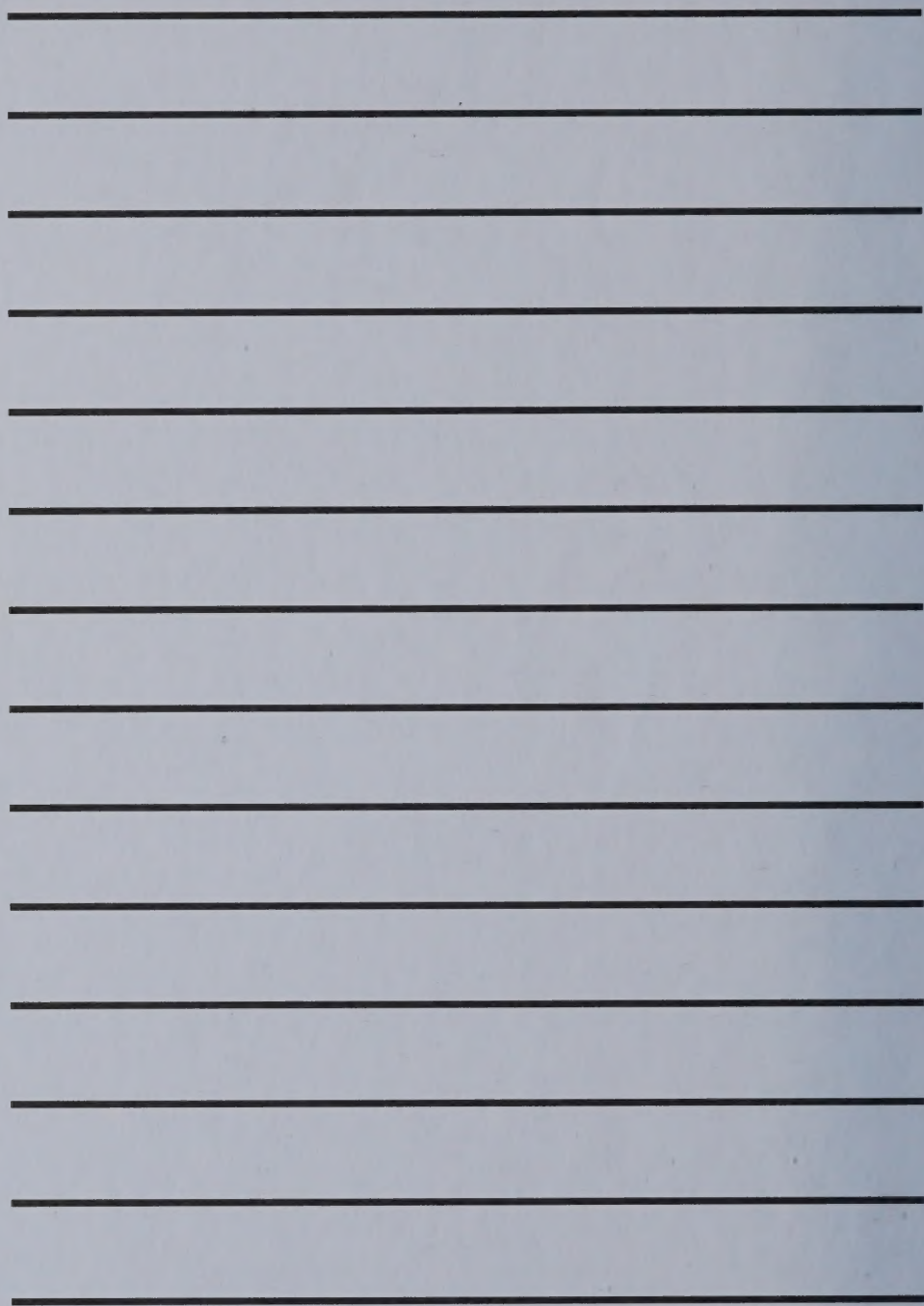
Given time, the hardworking pioneers made the land bloom with fine farms, gardens, roads and churches. They did not have that luxury when the War of 1812 broke out. Other frontiersmen, many from Kentucky, tried to drive indians out of Indiana Territory and take their land. Chief Tecumseh and others were fighting back. Southerners thought the British were aiding them, though it was not true. Instead they were fighting Napoleon. During the process, navies of both France and England impressed crews of American ships into service, claiming they were British deserters.

Southern Warhawks in Congress believed that most Canadians would be delighted to become US citizens. They convinced President Madison to declare war in June 1812. New England, New York, and others were so set against the war that they refused to fight at first. Residents of the Purchase didn't even know war had been declared until Canadian troops captured the confused soldiers at Fort Niagara, who didn't know how to fight back. Canadians, led partly by British officers, were competent soldiers, though they had no wish to conquer US territory. US forces were led by incompetent generals who concentrated on areas like Detroit where they fancied Indian aid was coming from. They had few ships at their command, but one did attack and burn the city of York (now Toronto) the capital. In retaliation, the British burned Washington DC. The only really competent US seaman was Oliver Hazard Perry of Lake Erie fame.

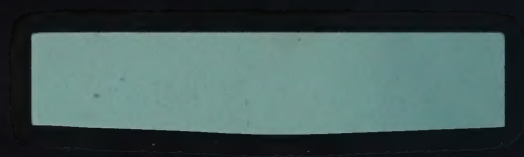
New York's response, when they did fight, was to send 7000 6-month enlisted men to join the US Army toward Niagara. They were helpful in driving the Canadians back, but refused to cross the Niagara River, saying that they were signed up to defend New York, not fight in a foreign country. They sat on the bank and watched the US Army get defeated. Our focus is on Buffalo, burned to the ground in December 1813. The War ended in 1814. 15 months after the burning, Mrs. Hannah White had a baby boy named Barney White on 30 March 1815. It seems that she and her husband William died soon, for Barney was living in Illinois with Uncle John White when he was fifteen.

Charge TP 1

(PA instead)



Our Aerie/works



Why and how did our White family wind up in Jo Daviess Co IL so soon? Or to put it another way, what force had the power to bring such' disparate people to that area:

Barney White of NY, parents & uncle born in Canada
J.W. Griffith of KY, father born in South Carolina
Henry James Cropsey Averill, standing in for his brother,
Norman Averill born Indiana, father born Connecticut and his wife
Martha Clayton of Virginia.

These book provide the answer. Henry and his pals saw a copy of a poster widely circulated by the U.S. Government, touting the lead mines so vital to national defense, at Galena and adjoining areas. As we have noted, John Griffith and others like him quit after 1827, when the easy pickings were over. Other miners were needed to replace them. Westward migration had already started, therefore many posters appeared far to the east. New Englanders, as a rule, were hard workers. Many New Englanders started showing up at the mines. And workers like our Whites.

Below is a copy of one of those posters, consisting of a map showing locations of lead (and copper) mines, shrunken to save space. It says, "Farming is permitted free of charge wherever it is done without interfering with timber or mining. Mining is so simple a process as digging wells."



In 1819, in the new state of Illinois, Indians, mostly of the Fox tribe, had a fur trading post at a site called La Pointe by the French. One of the traders was Jesse Shull, later active in mining. In 1822, discovery of lead ore attracted the attention of the US Government, which set strict rules. As population increased, in 1826 it saw fit to initiate a settlement at the post site, renamed Galena meaning lead ore. This was on high ground six miles up the Fever River, navigable all the way by steamboats coming up from the Mississippi. (Alas, now silted up)

In 1827, the last year John W. Griffith went to the mines, much happened. There was a big scare when angry Winnebagos became upset over intrusion on their land. Captain Henry Dodge began operating mines. Circuit-riding Methodist ministers became extra active that year and soon organized a large, very effective mission district with offices in Galena, and covering a broad area.

As the work of mining became more laborious, the Government began advertising and sending out posters in 1829. As it showed, all land above the Illinois line was Crawford Co., Michigan Territory. strictly Indian territory, no whites allowed to live there. Jo Davies Co. IL extended all the way between the border and the Rock River, an expansive area, but the population clustered near the mines.

It would appear that our White family took the bait right away. They must have come to some undisclosed location nearby, for they were there in time for the 1830 census. The John White family consisted of 11 souls, three of them females, probably his wife and daughter plus the wife of his son or nephew James White. Among the males were two boys 15 or under, one of them being our 15-year-old Barney White. All of those men, evidently farmers, were eager to make some money at the mines. No doubt they did so, though mining turned out to be far more strenuous than the government had intimated. Then in 1832 there was the Black Hawk War, which resulted in punishing the Sauk tribe, seizing a 50-mile wide strip of land across the Mississippi. Iowa County, Michigan Territory, available for white settlement. Our White family preferred farming to mining.

1830-1840 CENSUS

1830-1840 CENSUS

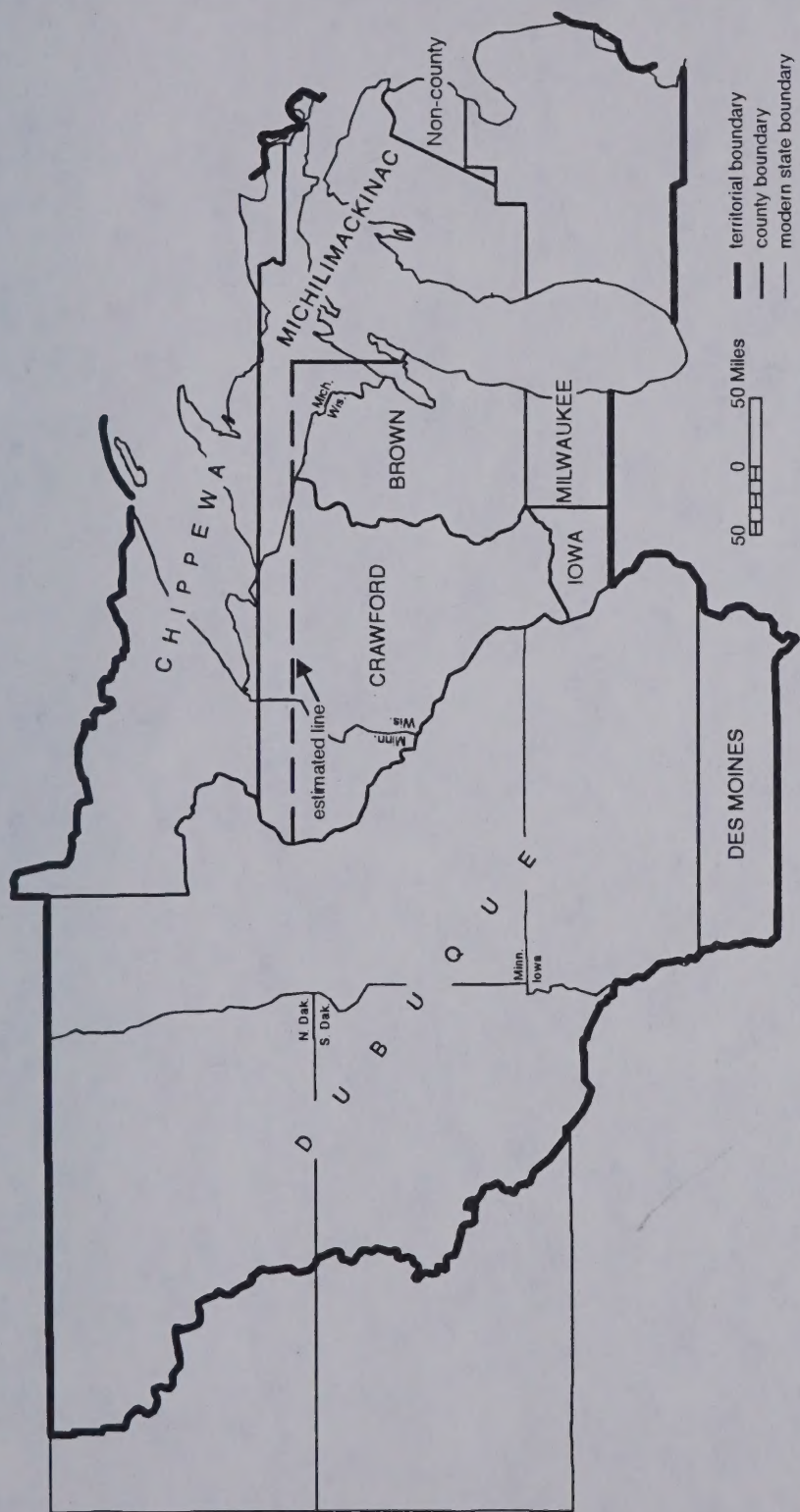
PAGE LINE			MALE										FEMALE													
		HEAD OF FAMILY	UNDER 5 YR.	5 - 10 YR.	10 - 15 YR.	15 - 20 YR.	20 - 30 YR.	30 - 40 YR.	40 - 50 YR.	50 - 60 YR.	60 - 70 YR.	70 - 80 YR.	80 - 90 YR.	90 - 100 YR.	UNDER 5 YR.	5 - 10 YR.	10 - 15 YR.	15 - 20 YR.	20 - 30 YR.	30 - 40 YR.	40 - 50 YR.	50 - 60 YR.	60 - 70 YR.	70 - 80 YR.	80 - 90 YR.	90 - 100 YR.
		1830 JoDavless IL																								
315	11	John White		1	1	2	2	1	1								1	1		1						
		1840 Jackson IA																								
101	25	John White		1	1	1	1	1	1						1	1			1							
	26	Barney White					1								2				1							
107	22	James White			1		1												1							

1830 CENSUS, JO DAVIESS COUNTY ILLINOIS

John White line 11

SCHEDULE of the 1830 CENSUS of Persons whose Names are Entered in the

NAME	HEADS OF FAMILIES	MALES										FEMALES									
		Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50
Elias P. Avery		1		1	2	1							1			1					
Samuel D. Chapman	2				2	2							2	1		1					
Isaac D. C. C. C.				1	2										1	1					
James C. C. C.	1				1										1						
Charles C. C.				1	3																
Robert C. C.	1				2	1						1	1			1					
Abraham C. C.	1			1	1	1							1			1					
Alexander C. C.	1	1	1		2	2						1	2	1		1	1				
John C. C.	1					2						3	1			1					
John C. C.		4	2	1	1			1				1			1		1				
John C. C.		1	1	2	2	1	1						1	1			1				
John C. C.					3																
John C. C.					1	1						1				1					
John C. C.	1	1	1			1							1	1			1				
John C. C.					1	2			1												
John C. C.					1	1	1								1		1				
John C. C.	2				1	1						1	1				1				
John C. C.	1	1	1		3	1							2	1	1		1				
John C. C.						2															
John C. C.	1				3	1							1			1					
John C. C.					1	1	1														
John C. C.				1	1	1															
John C. C.	2	1			1							1			1						
John C. C.				2		1											1	1			
John C. C.				3		1	1			1											
John C. C.	2	1	2	15	15	5						1		1	1		1				
John C. C.	1				5										1	2					
John C. C.					1	1		1													
John C. C.		15	12	7	14	58	36	14	2	2		10	11	8	6	11	8				



This is a computer-drawn map of the large counties of Michigan Territory at the time of the territorial census of 1834. (map drawn by Megan Mack)

Many felt the same way. Even before the Black Hawk "Purchase" daring souls sneaked across the river and squatted there until militia burnt their cabins & sent them packing, until 01 June 1833 was proclaimed the official date when one could go there and stake a claim, the land to be paid for when surveyors came through years later. Crowd lined up on the shore with razor-sharp axes the eve before, then sprang forth at midnight, some to their old haunts. Most went to sites easily seen from shore, a favorite being near the old trading post settled in 1788 by Frenchman Julien Dubuque.

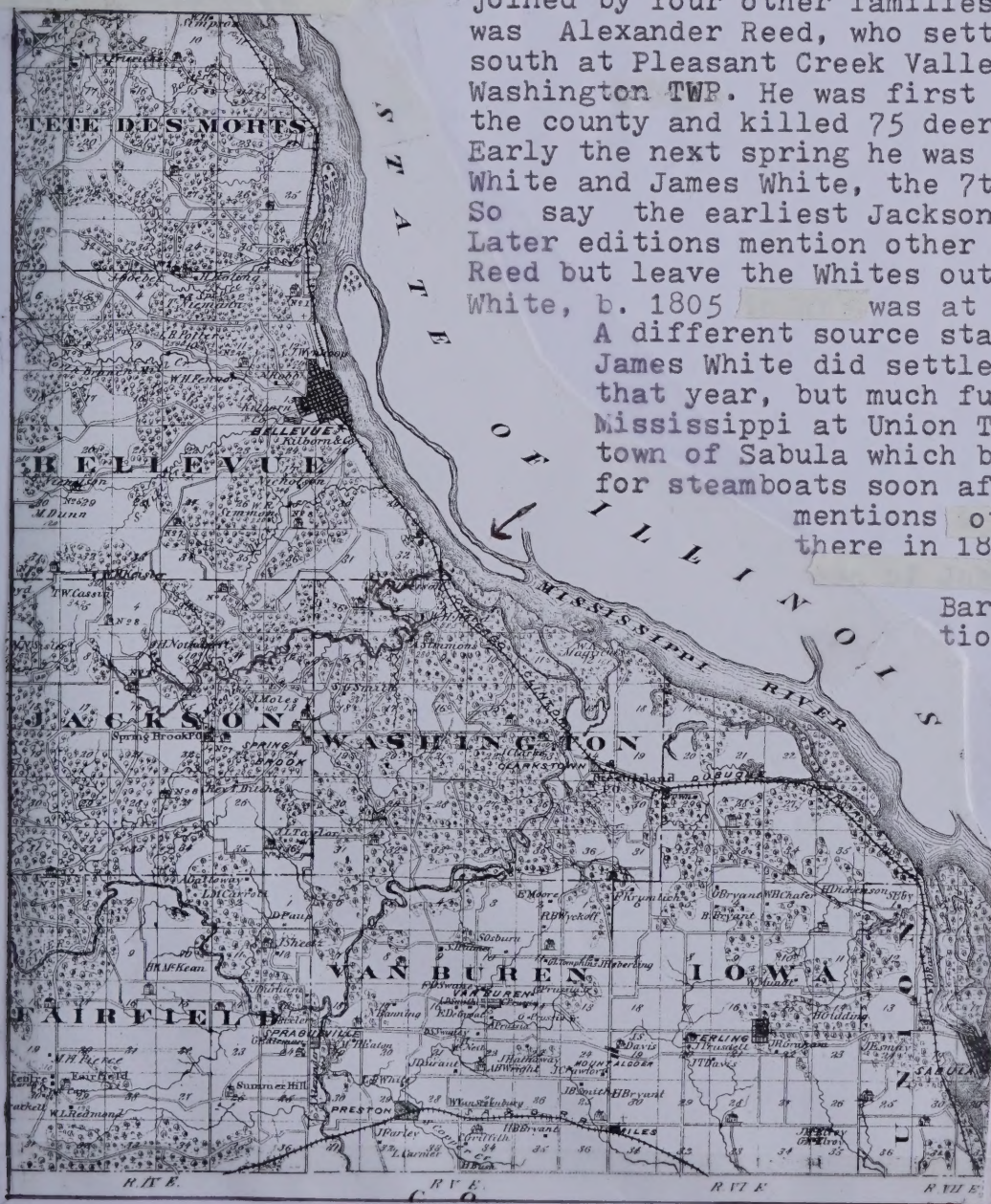
Only two men staked claims that day in what became Jackson Co. in 1836, for that area was obscured by the very long Long Island and the marshes on the other side. One was James Armstrong who chose a site lightly south of Bellevue today. That fall he was joined by four other families. The other was Alexander Reed, who settled several miles south at Pleasant Creek Valley in present Washington TWP. He was first to till soil in the county and killed 75 deer that winter. Early the next spring he was joined by John White and James White, the 7th & 8th settlers. So say the earliest Jackson Co. Histories. Later editions mention other neighbors of Reed but leave the Whites out. though James White, b. 1805 was at Bellevue 1850 census.

A different source states that John & James White did settle in the county that year, but much further down the Mississippi at Union TWP near the town of Sabula which became a station for steamboats soon after, and also mentions other Whites there in 1850, *maps a

Barney White is mentioned there as being at South Fork in 1836, the year he came of age. That is two TWPs west of Fairfield, shown lower left. Pleasant Cr. at arrow above. Union TWP/ Sabula here,

*Hawkeye Heritage Mag. Vol 23 pg 160

1870's Andreas map



In addition to the map just shown, it will help to consult the Black Hawk map on page showing the locale of South Fork (of the long Maquoketa creek) where Barney White was spotted for a time in 1836.

Circuit-riding Methodist ministers went wherever the mission district sent them (the district at Galena in this case) traveling from place to place in the circuit, preaching to save souls. Little money was usually donated, so they had to farm for a living. This entailed sacrifice for them and for their families. Was Barney one of them at the tender age of 21? It would not be surprising.

Assuming our Whites lived in Union TWP near Sabula, it was easy for them to hop a boat headed for Galena to worship or to visit friends. This must be where Barney met and married his first young wife, whose name has not yet been found. They must have lived in that area for a while, for their first child, Sarah Ann White, was born there 08 December 1837. They were back in Iowa by 03 October 1839, where their second child, Rachel M. White was born--probably next door to Uncle John when the 1840 census was taken, listing them as man & wife 20-30 and two girls under 5. James White, man & wife 30+ and boy 10+, had moved to another location not far away.

Uncle John White, shown in the 1830 census as born between 1780-1790 (thus about the age of Barney's father William). But he is listed as the same age, between 40-50 in the 1840 census. How can this be? Then we remember that our Martha Clayton's father-in-law Philo Averill, was generally listed younger than he really was on censuses during his middle age. This must be a similar case, though his wife must have died by then. A son over 30, wife same age plus boy and girl 5+, perhaps kin to Whites in the 1850 census. If one takes all these things together in the family as a whole, the 1830 and 1840 censuses match. It is clearly the same family. We want to know more about Uncle John and others of Barney's precious extended family, but that would entail a long, hard task. There were many White families in Jackson and other counties nearby. These were Barney's close relatives, but not his ancestors.

As early as 1834, the rapidly-growing settlement of Dubuque became one of the satellite mission stations of Galena. It seems Barney White transferred over, for he went up to the brand-new town of Buena Vista on the SE end of Clayton Co. in 1842, and preached the first sermon, dedicating the town. It seems he then settled there, at least he did later. But late that year or early the next his young wife died, leaving behind two very small girls.

On 04 August 1842, Barney White, age 28, married Susan Griffith, age not quite 15½, born 20 Feb 1827 near the new city of Paducah. Now she was stepmother of two little girls, 3 & 5 years old. The happy couple had gone across the Mississippi in a ferryboat to Cassville, where the ceremony was performed by Justice of the Peace Luther Bashford. This was one of very many times the Griffith and White families used that ferry.

Clayton Family 219

As oldest son, my Grandpa William Wesley White received his father, John W. White's Bible. Though Bibles traditionally contained only vital statistics of the owner's own family, I'm pretty sure this one also included data about his father's family, for our family had a list of the birthdates of all of Barney's children but not their spouses nor deaths, except for John W's. Grandpa's youngest brother asked to borrow the Bible, then refused to give it back, citing as a reason that Grandpa was no longer of his father's religious faith. In stealing the Bible, he sure made us work hard!

Our records state that Barney White had three wives, but not the name of the first one--which we still do not know. And it says that John was "only child" of the second marriage at the same time it lists several children's birthdates. We interpret that to mean that John was the only one to survive. Results of our search (my sister Billie and me) added to the birthdates, show:

The first child, Sarah Ann White, was born 08 Dec. 1837 in Illinois. Rachel M., 03 Oct 1839 in Iowa. Our first sighting of Barney White was in South Fork, present Jackson Co. IA in 1836 - then MI Terr. The 1840 census shows him with wife and two daughters in Pleasant Creek Valley, Jackson Co., living next door to an older John White, whom we surmised must have been his father, until we later learned about William. Not far away in the same area was James White and family. These men must have been his close kin but the connection hasn't been studied yet. The county history helps a bit. This land became available to white settlement when the government forced the Sauk and Fox tribes to give up the area as punishment for the Black Hawk War. There was only one earlier settler in the valley before John and James White arrived in 1834. (This is in the area near the present town of Bellvue.) It is near the Mississippi River which, in those very early days before good roads, served to join the areas on either side, not separate them. It said that many of the settlers worked at the Lead Mines in Galena in Jo Davies Co. IL, very near.

Another source reminds us that that Wisconsin as well as Iowa was then Michigan Territory, and settlers from both those places socialized, and were served by the Galena Methodist Mission District, organized 06 November 1833. And since Barney's first child was born in Illinois, it makes sense to suppose his wife's parents were there. And if he was not already a Methodist minister at this young age, he became one quickly after. His young wife died about 1840/41. In 1841 Rev. Barney White preached the first sermon, dedicating the new town of Buena Vista. That is on the far SE end of Clayton Co. IA.

On 04 August 1842, Rev. Barney White wed Susan Griffith. born 10 February 1827 in Kentucky, probably not very far from present Paducah. She was not quite 15½ years old. The ceremony was performed by Justice of the Peace Luther Basford at Cassville, WI directly across the big river, then one of the most important towns in Wisconsin, though today very small and rather quaint. In the summer there is a ferry that crosses over to Millville IA a few times a week.

Clayton Family p. 234 lost in black skin

in middle of John White's Girl was his boy

USE this page
or slip in ?



Page not used in book

They were not alone in those sentiments. For years there had been daring souls who sneaked across the Mississippi and squatted, only to have their cabins burnt by the militia and sent packing. Then, after the Black Hawk "Purchase" and though surveying was a future project, the date of 01 June 1833 was proclaimed as official opening date of settlement there. It was legal to stake a claim, to be paid for when surveyors came through a few years hence. Crowds lined up on the shore with sharpened axes the day before, then sprang forth at midnight, some heading to places they had to abandon years before. Nearly all went to sites that could be viewed from the shore. One favorite place was a trading post began by Frenchman Julien Dubuque in 1788, where he hired Indians to mine lead, across from the richer mines on the other side of the river.

Only two settlers staked claims that day, in what is now Jackson County, for land there was obscured by long island and marshland beyond that. One was James Armstrong, who chose a site on Mill Creek, slightly south of present Bellevue. That fall he was joined by four other families.

The other was Alexander Reed, who settled several miles south at Pleasant Creek Valley in present Washington TWP. He was also the first to till land in the area, and that winter he killed 75 deer. He claimed to have seen remnants of some of Chief Keokuk's old habitat not far away. Early next spring 1834 John White and James White were 7th and 8th families, next to Reed on Pleasant Valley Creek.

Our illustration here, copied from a modern atlas, is designed to show the family's proximity to Galena. It should be used in conjunction with the illustration on page 224, this book, which reveals that Pleasant Valley Creek is just north of the much longer Maquoketa Creek. The White family, or at least Barney, must have kept in contact with former neighbors in the Galena area, for it appears he married his unknown first wife there. It has been recorded that Barney White was at South Fork (of the Maquoketa) TWP in 1836, the year he came of age. I wonder whether he was acting as a circuit-riding Methodist minister at that tender age? By 1840 census he, his wife, and two daughters were living next to Uncle John White.



234 -

2 Pages

TP 2 line 8+ -

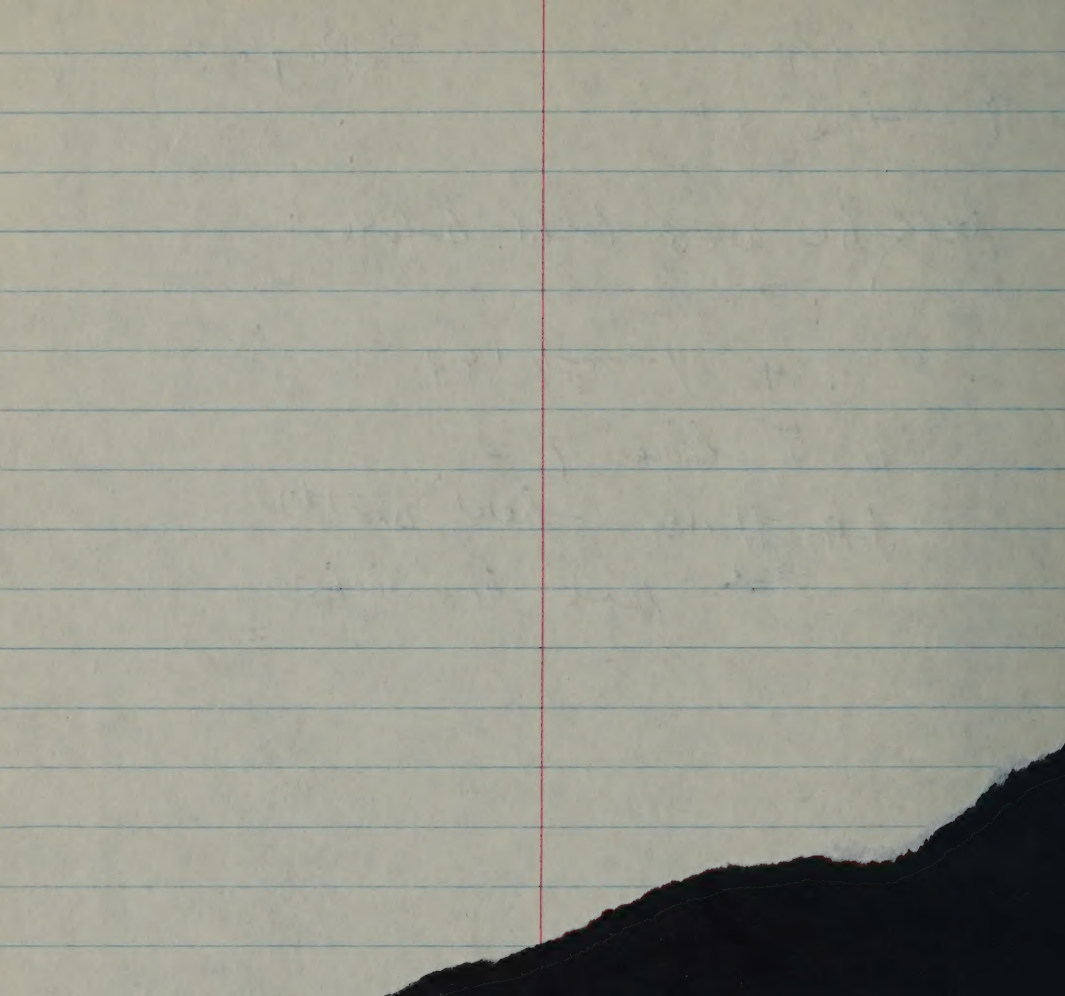
~~with~~ he was told before

235 TP 4 January 193

5 line 9 -

John Hutton her brother

~~was~~ not his sister



Sarah Jane Averill, third child of Norman and Martha (Clayton) Averill, was born 18 October 1850 in McDonough Co. IL. When she was almost two, her mother Martha bundled up Sarah Jane and her brothers, and the family set out in covered wagons. She was so little that, in later life, she could not remember Illinois, nor the rather dramatic inconveniences they endured before they settled down on their very nice but still untilled acreage in Pilot Mound. The schooling was good even though the buildings were less than fancy at first. They learned proper manners and went to church where, when she was 17, a nice young man began preaching. There was mutual attraction. The wedding took place shortly before her 18th birthday.

Sarah Jane Averill and John Wesley White were married 15 Sept 1867. There was a lovely ceremony at the home of the bride, marriage performed by Rev. E. H. King. Witnesses who signed their certificate were Mrs. King and a Mr. Hessig. Among the guests were the groom's father and stepmother, Rev. Barney and Mariah (Hugbanks) White, and the groom's two little sisters and brother, all under the age of five. John's own mother, Susan Griffith, Barney's second wife, had died when he was barely in his teens, and will be told of later. He was born 30 November 1843 in Clayton Co. IA, the day "clear and cold."

Sarah Jane's husband had served in the Cavalry during the Civil War, as had her deceased older brother, William Clayton Averill, but from Wisconsin rather than Iowa. John had signed up so much later that he was not exposed to so many battles. Others of his regiment, The Wisconsin Second Cavalry, had fought three years by then. They suffered greatly at Vicksburg and other areas. Quite a few, captured by the Rebel Army, were taken to the infamous Andersonville Prison in SW Georgia--a stockade where 30,000 Union prisoners were held at a time. Poor sanitation, lack of food and clothing caused soldiers to die off in droves!

Private John Wesley White had been working at the Beetown Lead mines in Grant Co. Wisconsin before he went to Prairie duChien to enlist for one year in the Cavalry, on 02 Sept 1864. He was described as age 20, miner, 5feet 9 inches tall, light hair, fair complexion, hazel eyes. He was enlisted 09 Sept., by Capt Clark of the WI Second Cavalry and joined his regiment from the depot (on the Mississippi River) on 08 November, and in the field at Memphis Tennessee on 21 Dec 1864. The already existing part of the regiment had come there from Vicksburg on 08 October. The Regiment History is quoted below, starting at this point: *

"On 21 Dec they started on the "Grierson Raid" marching about 400 miles through TN & Mississippi. At Egypt Station they encountered the enemy & captured nearly 500 prisoners...They then passed thru Lexington & Benton & reached Vicksburg 05 Jan 1865. A few days

later back to Memphis, soon after on the "mud raid" in Arkansas & Louisiana four weeks, then to Memphis. ..History was made rapidly those days. On 12 April we rec'd news of Lee's surrender to Grant. with great rejoicing. The city & camps were illuminated.,.,Five days later rec'd news that Lincoln was shot..Cavalry & city dressed in mourning. flags at half-staff....On 26 April Gen Johnston surrendered to Gen. Sherman, then it was over. The Union was saved, but at what a cost of life, suffering and treasure!

The Second Cavalry had been in the service about $3\frac{1}{2}$ years and seen hard service and, as the war was over, nearly every man wanted to ..go home. But the Regt. had to remain about 8 mos longer..." (Then he adds that Gen. Washburn, the old Col. still in command let some go, not well explained.) Perhaps seasoned cavalymen were needed more for the task ahead. Private White was mustered out at Memphis on 14 June 1865.

Now that we have learned something about the military service of Sarah Jane (Averill) White's husband in the Civil War, it is time to tell something of his lineage. John Wesley White's mother, Susan Griffith, died pitifully young, but we know more of her ancestry than we do of his father Barney White.

Like Philo Averill's descendants (page 193) some of our Whites had strange ideas. My mother, Ada White, insisted that the name of her great grandmother was "Susanna Griffin," that White was originally "Whitte," and they came from Wales. (Why do so many families that aren't, think they are Welsh?) And Grandpa told me he had Indian blood, but he didn't know where it came from. After years of digging, my own take on this is that those things apply to the Griffiths, not the Whites. The name seems Welsh and is mis-spelled in many records as well as by Mama. And after much searching in the colonial records of the Indian trade in Colonial South Carolina, I finally discovered Grandpa's Cherokee Indian blood, also through the Griffiths. A pedigree chart is provided here, but it cannot tell everything. We will start with the Indian blood.

Our Susan Griffith's 3-Great Grandmother was a Cherokee maiden (daughter of a chief whose name I didn't find) who became a second wife (by Indian rites) of widower, Colonel William Hatton, chief factor of the colonial South Carolina Indian Trade, One of the most effective ways to prosper in that early time and place. The marriage increased his power over the tribes. but he must have loved this daughter--his all-white older son did, and the records show instances of John Hatton, his sister, and her husband Richard Pearis acting together during dangerous times of tribes feuding against one another. Though one of the tomes is missing, they do describe Col. Hatton's background somewhat. He came from Cowley, a suburb of Oxford, England and settled on the Ashley River part of the city of Charleston (then called Charles Town) recently formed. He was born perhaps in 1685 or so. The book describes his half-hearted beginning of what became a brilliant, successful career.*

*W.L. McDowell, ed, Jnl of the Commission of the Indian Trade
(of Colonial S.C.)

At age 10, Rhoda Hatton's husband, Richard Pearis, was brought from Ireland to the Opequon Valley, NW VA. He became a Cherokee trader in his late teens & they were married at Toquo Village, TN. Very ambitious, Richard was a maverick who set his own rules, thus irking rivals. He became captain of a group of Cherokees who were to fight Shawnees at the request of the VA Governor--a bad idea, for he did not understand that Indians act like Indians, but before he could fire Capt. Pearis the Maryland governor grabbed him and put him in charge of Fort Cumberland MD, during the French & Indian War. In those days a captain's family often lived with him at a fort. Though white soldiers did not like it, admiring Cherokees often visited Richard and Rhoda. The oldest son George considered himself an Indian and chose to stay in Tennessee.

The Bouquet Papers show that a young soldier, George Teter, and he testified together in a courtmartial case. George must have met Sarah at that time, though Captain Pearis retired first and lived as a gentleman near Winchester VA while the young man served as a Sgt. in the 1st VA Regt in SW VA & NE TN, for he had been promised bounty land to sign up, when it became available. In 1762 he married Sarah Pearis ($\frac{1}{4}$ Indian). They lived a while at Crab Creek (near present Radford) then in Washington Co. In the meantime her parents moved south & owned all the land that is now Greenville SC (see the city History) and eventually a Loyalist Colonel--the Cherokees were on that side and he could not fight his son! Exiled to Abacco Island, Bahamas where he died in 1794. Probably Sarah lost track of her parents.

Daniel Boone began the Boonesborough Fort on the Kentucky River in April 1775, attacked by the Shawnees before it was quite finished. But they had a store there right away & in December a land office. George Teter knew that land in Kentucky would be snatched up fast in the fertile areas. When word came about bounty land in 1779, he rushed to old Botetourt Co. to get his credentials, then set out with his family in a big rush--though it was one of the coldest winters on record, he was wounded by a Shawnee arrow going through Cumberland Gap, and they had to spend the winter in a fort, he was successful. Next spring the best land was all taken up.

In 1791, daughter Sarah Teter Jr. married Samuel Griffith in Madison Co. (now Garrard). Five years later, Court Order Book B, entry for 04 October 1797 says:

"The Reverend Samuel Griffith produced credentials of his ordination with the Methodist Church, whereon he took the required oaths & is hereby authorized to celebrate the rites of matrimony."

Indian attacks did not end at the close of the Revolutionary War. They were still going strong when Samuel and Sarah wed. And it is hard for the descendants (who probably inherit their genes for bravery and boldness but living in today's society) to understand how and why Teters and Griffiths subjected their young families to such terrible danger just for choice land. Brave as they were, constant instability can break down society. One who did understand was Francis Asbury who, the year after he became bishop (1786) sent two missionaries and made his own first trip there in 1790 accompanied by 18 armed men. One stop was at Richmond, not far from Sugar Creek. Was Samuel Griffith there? We cannot say, but he named his firstborn son John Wesley Griffith.

Clayton Family 237

Rev. Samuel Griffith

b. ca 1768 (Father of No. 2)
p.b. So. Carolina
m. 12 June 1791
p.m. now Garrard Co KY
d. 1833
p.d. Jennings Cr. Jackson Tenn.

John W. Griffith

b. Fall 1795 Mouth of Sugar Cr. Garrard KY
p.b. c 1820
m. Ky or TN
p.m. living 1880
d. Millville, Clayton, IA
p.d.

Sarah Teater

b. 1775 (Mother of No. 2)
p.b. "Botetourt" Co VA (Crab Cr. Montg?)
d. 1833 +
p.d. Jennings Cr. Jacks. TN

Susan Griffith

b. 20 Feb 1827
p.b. 04 May 1842 Kentucky
m. Cassville, Grant, WI
p.m. ca 1857
p.d. Buena Vista, Clayton, IA
War of 1812-7th TN

David Dial Cavalry

b. ca 1776 (Father of No. 1)
p.b. ?Cheraws So. Car.
m. ca 1803
p.m. Logan KY or Jacks. TN
d. 27 July 1846
p.d. duQuoin, Perry IL

Mary Ann Dial

b. 1804
p.b. Jackson Co. TN?
m. 1866
d. Millville, Clayton, IA
p.d.

Sarah

b. ca 1782 (Mother of No. 2)
p.b.
d. bef. Sep 1845
p.d. Paradise Prairie, Perry IL

Rev. Barney White

b. Mar 1815 (Spouse of No. 1)
p.b. 11 May 1899
d. near Buffalo NY Crawford Co WI
p.d.

Jonas Griffith

b. 1743 (Father of No. 4)
p.b. So. Car.
m. to Kentucky 1788
p.m.
d. probate Mar 1827
p.d. Jennings Cr-Jacks. TN

(Mother of No. 4)

b.
p.b.
d. bef 1827
p.d.

1st VA Regt F/I War
Sgt. George Teter

b. 09 Mar 1739 her bapt.
p.b. Opequon Cr-Frederick
m. Feb 1762
p.m. to Kentucky 1779
d. 08 Aug 1815
p.d. Garrard Co KY

Sarah Pearis

b. ca 1745 prob Nat
p.b. Toquo Cherokee Village TN
d. 27 July 1794
p.d. Madison (Garrard) KY

Thomas Dial III

b. bpt 14 July 1746
p.b. Fredericksb, Craven
m. to Sumner Co TN 1789
p.m. ca 1808
d. Russellville, Logan KY
p.d.

Mary

b. ca 1748 So Car
p.b. d. aft 1810-home of
p.d. son John "Whipporwill"
Logan Co KY

m.

d.

17

b.

d.

18

b.

m.

d.

19

b.

d.

20

b.

m.

d.

21

b.

d.

22

b.

m.

d.

23

b.

d.

24

b.

d.

25

b.

m.

d.

26

b.

d.

27

b.

m.

d.

28

b.

m.

d.

29

b.

m.

d.

30

b.

m.

d.

31

b.

m.

d.

32

b.

m.

d.

(Mother of No. 8,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 9
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 9
Cont. on chart No. _____)

Ship "Allen" to PA1729
Jeorg Dieter

ca 1707 PaletineGer.
17 Jost Hite's Col,
Opequon River

(Mother of No. 10,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

Fr & Indian War
(Capt) Richard Pearis
(son of Geo.)

1725 Ireland m. at
Toquo VII. (exiled to
Abaco IS Bahamas- d.
11 Nov 1794

Rhoda Hatton

1726 half Cherokee S.C.
1790+ Abaco IS
Fr. & Indian War 1759

Thomas Dial Jr
c. 1719 m. 1739 St. Marks

St. Fredrick Winyah SC
Catherine McGinney

(Mother of No. 12,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

ca 1720 No Ireland?
?Craven Co SC

(Father of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

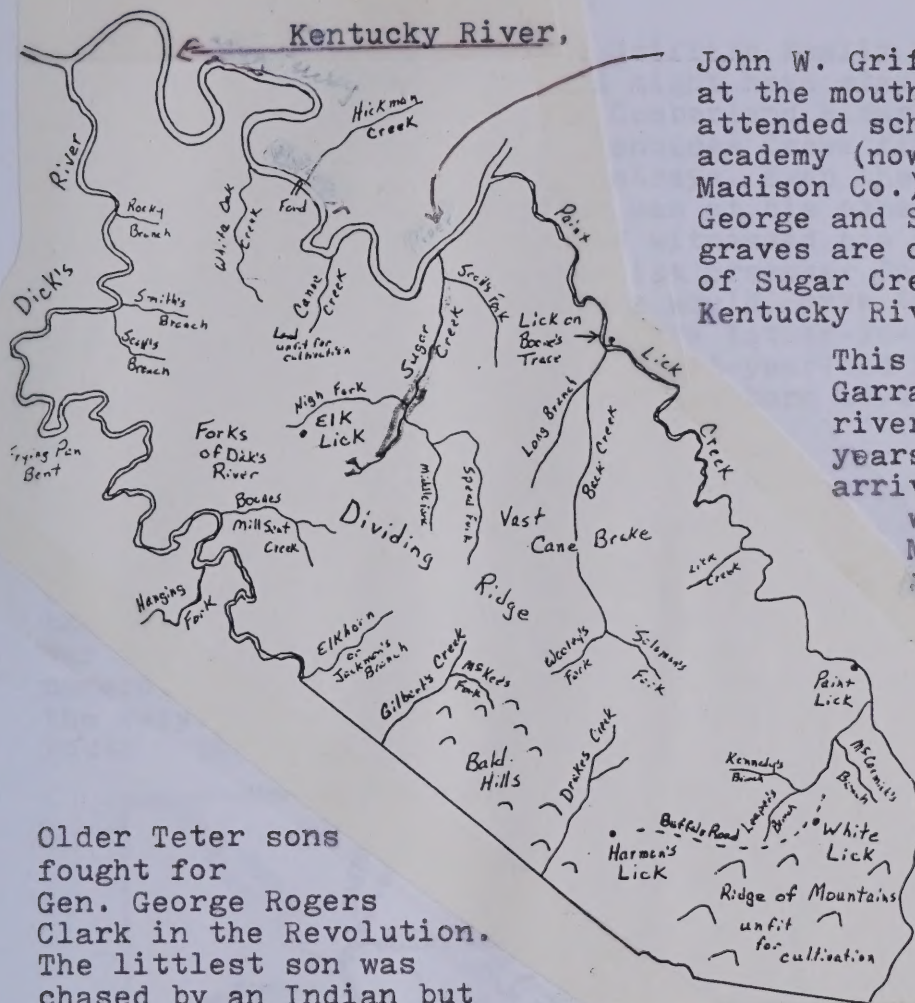
(Mother of No. 13,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 14,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Father of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)

(Mother of No. 15,
Cont. on chart No. _____)



John W. Griffith was born 1795 at the mouth of Sugar Creek & attended school at Paint Creek academy (now county line with Madison Co.) His grandparents, George and Sarah (Pearis) Teters' graves are on a hill just east of Sugar Creek, overlooking the Kentucky River.

This is a sketch of Garrard Co. creeks and rivers as of 1781, two years after the Teters arrived. The eastern half was then part of Madison Co., the first town of which was

Boonesborough, with Boones still there. Shawnee & other northern Indians were at war with the white settlers, until Gen. Mad Anthony Wayne defeated them at Fallen Timbers Indiana in 1794.

Older Teter sons fought for Gen. George Rogers Clark in the Revolution.

The littlest son was chased by an Indian but he escaped. Land south of the Kentucky River was a little bit safer because in case of counterattack it was riskier to escape across the River. But despite scalping Indians, settlers from the east kept coming in droves, eager to get some of the fabled Kentucky bluegrass land, only to discover that all the good land was taken up. So it was with the Griffiths. Jonas "Griffey" shows up in the 1788 tax lists, with sons John and Samuel who came of age in 1789. They may have rented land or been in trade near the river. Jonas & wife had four sons and two daughters that we know of: John, Samuel, David, Jonas Jr, Esther and Elender, some of whom intermarried with Teters (2) and Locks (2) and others.

When Sarah Pearis married George Teter, she received several prized horses and a slave as a wedding present. Now their daughter Sarah received several horses among her wedding present, and it seems that they lived on part of her parents' land, for in those days there were few fences. Horses like to herd, so it is not surprising that several times the Kentucky Gazette announces, "Samuel Griffith, living at the mouth of Sugar Creek, found a horse." The law was that if no one claimed possession, the finder could keep the horse, or perhaps claim an award for finding an estray.

Among many sources see Kentucky Teater Family

In 1799, land hungry extended Griffith family staked out less fertile land in Barren Co. and might have stayed had not Indians given up their claim to upper Cumberland River land in Tennessee. Jonas Senior took up land on Jennings Creek first; by 1810 Samuel's horses were again attracting estrays. Even there good land was getting scarce by 1815 when John was at his other Grandfather George Teter's bedside in Kentucky and witnessed his will. After probate, all the Teter kin, except Methodist preacher Paris Teater, moved to Missouri. He wondered where he would have to go to find a nice homestead for a family. His future father-in-law had the same concern. In 1819, John W. Griffith married 15-year-old Mary Ann Dial, oldest child of David Dial, who was born 1776 in the Cheraws Dist. of NE South Carolina.

The Dyal home there had been between Lynch's River and the Pee Dee (Yadkin). We know Rev. Samuel Griffith was born in SC, but are not sure where. There is some evidence that it may have been in the Waxhaw Dist., some distance east of Kings Mountain, closer to the Dials, between Lynch's River and the Catawba. The Revolutionary War had been devastating, more of a civil war, for Tories were very numerous. Many families left for Georgia. Others, like ours, took the very long trek to the west. Following is part of a possible route through North Carolina.



The north branch of the Catawba River has headwaters in the Smoky Mountains. One might travel in those general directions, north then west past Quaker Meadows to where Turkey Creek leads north up a valley between the Smoky and Yellow Mountain ranges. Our illustration shows the way from there to the Watauga River settlements in Tennessee (see this book, The "Overmountain Men" who won the famous battle of King Mountain, a turning point in the Revolution, picked up this route at Roan Mountain, shown here. Nowadays NC Route 226 starts there and ends at Kings Mountain. Now we turn our attention to a case in point:

The 05 April 1787 tax roll of Capt. William Neill of then Burke Co. NC, top of page 2, shows the family of Jonas Griffith with two sons under 21 and four females. This fits our family if Jonas Junior was taken for a little girl, for the last child, David, was born in Kentucky. This family does not show up in that area either before or after that date, in remaining records. Our Jonas appears in 1788 records of Madison Co. KY, mis-spelt "Griffey," and in the next year John and Samuel came of age and were listed. On studying the other families on the Captain's list, we learn that the location was near the village of Spruce Pine, NC, encircled on our map. Was this our family, enroute from South Carolina? One cannot say, but we do know that others on the list also appear in Madison Co. the same time as he. The most interesting was widow Catherine Pepper, who came with her almost adult son; her husband was accused of having been a Tory during the Revolution, which he vehemently denied, but, still threatened with confiscation of his property, he had a heart attack and died. No wonder the widow wanted to leave.

Our Griffiths would have proceeded north toward Cumberland Gap into Kentucky. Perhaps our Dyals headed toward Kingsport, where the Watauga flows into the Holston. Back in the bitter cold winter of 1779, when our Teaters went to Madison Co., a large group of nice NC families called the "Donelson flotilla," launched their crafts on the bank of the Holston, then floated to the Tennessee and all the way to its mouth on the Ohio River, where they pulled vessels against the current 12 miles to the mouth of the Cumberland and proceeded to what is now Nashville. River ice had delayed them, and calamities on the way. They arrived, exhausted and famished in April 1780. Indian attack followed soon, for legally, though they had been advised to the contrary, the land still belonged to the Indians. Like the settlement in Kentucky, hundreds of miles away across the wilderness, this was a highly desired region of bluegrass. There were already a few families in the area, some hunters or fur traders, but not many. Despite the danger, others soon arrived.

Though this isolated little settlement was the furthest west of all English-speaking people in North America, histories state that a considerable number soon came there from South Carolina, without mentioning how they got there from so far away. Undoubtedly they came in groups, for safety. Thomas Dyal III got his wish for a nice homestead in the bluegrass.

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(See this book)

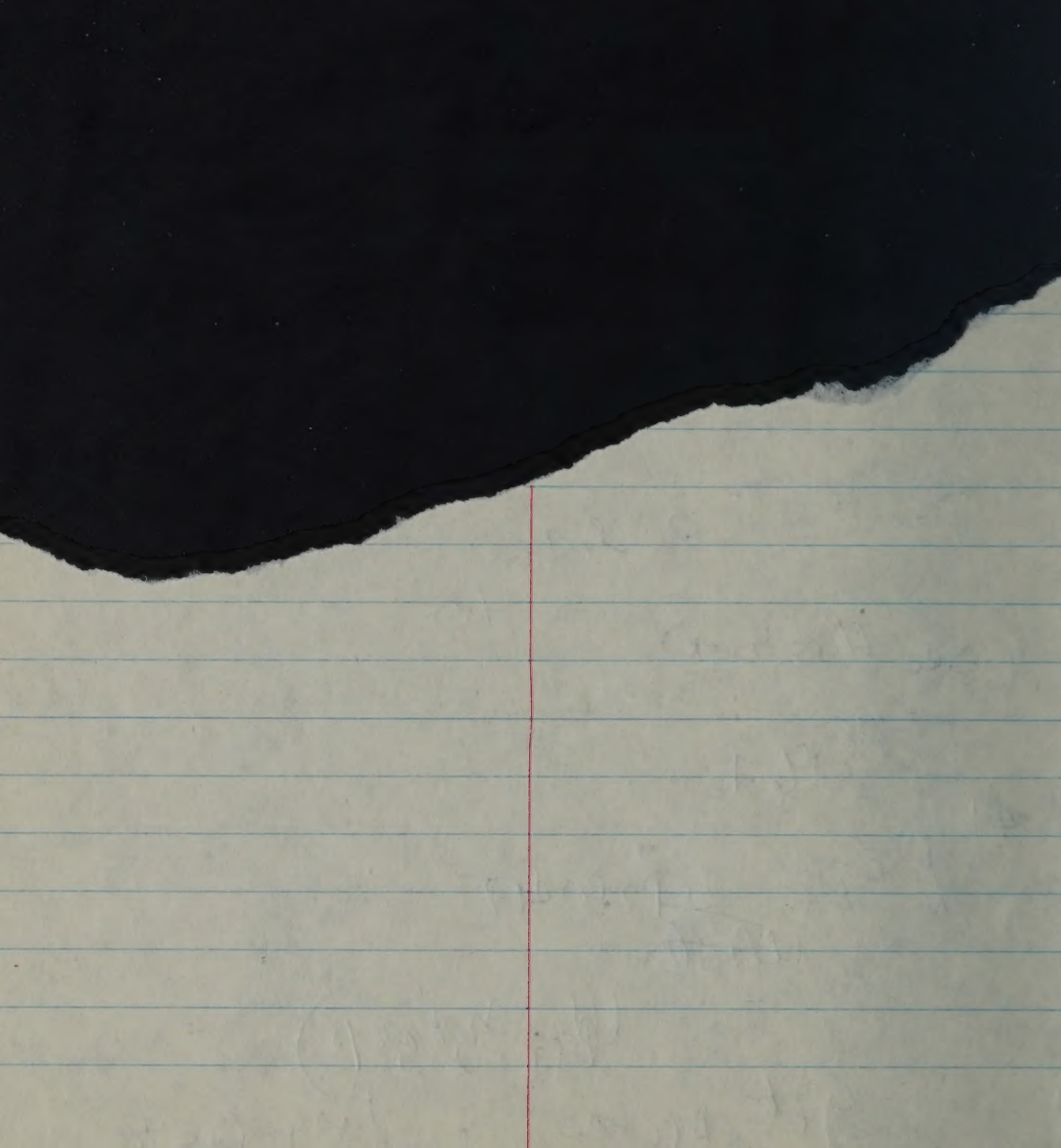
Page 7

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Page 23 ~~reprint~~
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(1/2 page 2/5)

Get picture of Perry County



Probably our Dials were there long before they show up in the records. By 1789 the settlement had been divided into two counties,. David-son was the southern half and Sumner, where they lived, was the north, County bounds were too large to be realistic, and claimed at least part of Whipporwill Creek, which empties into Red River headwaters straight north of Nashville. The state line between KY and TN had not been surveyed as yet. On 11 January 1790, David's father, Thomas Dyal, was in court prosecuting Alex Montgomery for seducing his teenaged daughter Jenny (Jane) Dyal. The next day Montgomery was fined 25 pounds for begetting a base-born child. Jenny was fined 25 pounds for an act of adultery. On 22 March 1790, Jenny was married to Thomas Lemartis. Nothing else in Sumner records. It seems they were a quiet, law-abiding folks at the far north of the settlement.

Logsn Co. KY records show that Thomas Dial owned an estate in the Whipporwill area, southwest of Russellville, the county seat. Some of his children became rather affluent, some not. Court clerks spelt their surname every which way. The 1795 Logan Co. Tax list shows Thomas with 3 sons over 16 (thus old enough to be soldiers) and himself over 21, with 8 horses and 16 cattle, well over average. In 1797 the tax list shows David as a young man with a horse. Thus we deduce that he was born in 1776 (not 1778 as some books claim). Apparently he and some other Dials went to the new settlement further up the Cumberland at about the same time as the Griffiths did, and lived not far away.

Jackson Co. records were destroyed by fire, so, much to our regret, we do not know the name of his wife, our ancestress, whom he married about 1802/3. She was an important member of our family. Mary Ann, the oldest child, was about 10 when her father served in the War of 1812. Other records do show that Jackson Co. soldiers David "Dyell" private and relative James "Dyell" 2nd Sgt., of the 7th Brigade Cavalry served under Andrew Jackson, and were mustered out of service on 15 March 1814. Thus it would seem that David Dial, a good family man, fought against the Creeks in Georgia during the time our Uncle James Vest and his regiment declined to do so. (See this book, page 167) Nothing is said about bounty land, but he was older than Uncle James and our William Clayton, and needed a homestead sooner.

At that time and place, proper young men married in their 20's when able to support a family, to very young teenagers so that there would be many young hands to work on the farm. 15-year-old Mrs. Mary Ann (Dial) Griffith had four sisters and a brother when she wed John W. Griffith, and another sister and brother were born while she was carrying her first two daughters, in Jackson Co. TN.

Until the Jackson Purchase in 1818, the strategic tip of Kentucky (now 8 counties) bounded on three sides by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the broad Tennessee River, belonged to the Chickasaw Indian Tribe. The Cumberland was so very close at this point that folks from Tennessee could get there quickly on flatboats.

McCracken, taken from Hickman Co. in 1825, was closest to the mouth of the Ohio as it flowed into the mighty Mississippi. Newcomers gazing for the first time at busy river traffic, then land on the other side in the distance, realized for the first time how very expansive their nation really was. Susan Dial, Mary Ann's sister, married William Dye there on 18 December 1825, the 12th marriage in the new county. Our source said that by then many were traveling through, while others stopped for a few years checking out their options before moving on.

That would describe our Dials, Dyes, Griffiths and any others who came in our group. It appears that William Dye explored his options in Southern Missouri, directly to the west. And Grandpa's other grandmother, Susan Griffith was born there on 20 February 1827, the same year the city of Paducah, not far away, was founded. She was named for her Aunt Susan.

As for John W. Griffith's explorations, there must have been a tearful but tender temporary goodbye about May 1826 when he went north up the river to make some extra money to invest in their future. The "Smith Papers," records of the Lead Mines on the Fever River in Michigan Territory (now Grant Co. WI) northeast of Galena in Jo Daviess Co. IL, state that he was there in the summers of 1826 & 7. The US Government was very much involved because that lead was very essential for national defense. Miners dug and hauled ore to the government smelters, after which they were paid 40% of the value of the finished product. This being in Indian territory, no one was allowed to reside there, but the miners could bring tents or even cut wood for temporary cabins. (A very few dug out pits or caves & stayed all winter, nicknamed "badgers" after the little animal which did much the same. That is where Wisconsin got its nickname, the Badger State.) All this started in 1822 by two Kentuckians, shown the ore by Indian women. Much was then on or near the surface. They got permission to mine it from the government. A slow first start later mushroomed. After 1827 ore was deeper and less profitable. John W. was through by then, but in the interim he made good money and got acquainted with influential people who were helpful in the future. (Illustration page 251)

According to Perry Co. IL history, David Dial and family came there in the fall of 1827 as the first settlers in the Paradise Prairie area. They were squatters, because the land had not yet been surveyed. When that happened he paid for the land. He built a cabin at the edge of the timber, just as William Clayton did eight years later. With them then or soon after came the Dyes and Griffiths. John W's brother Robert Paris Griffith and family came along, having sold their land on Cub Creek, a little south of Jennings Creek. All are shown in the 1830 Perry Co. census. While they were there an unknown close Griffith relative living in another part of the state, who had emigrated sooner than they, died leaving orphaned children. Robert took in the little boy, John F, Griffith and John W. took in the little girl, Hester Ann, the same name as one of his own children.

Mary Ann Dial m. 1817/8 John W. Griffith in Jackson Co. TN
Susan Dial m. 12/29/1825 William Dye in McCracken Co. KY
William Dial m. 7/14/1832 Frances Harris in Perry Co. IL
Elizabeth Dial m. 3/1/1832 Rev. Dickey Smith "
Jane Dial m. 6/19/1834 Reuben Dye "
Sarah Dial m. 12/05/1839 John C. Moore "
Hester Ann Dial m. 1/w8/1840 John Kirkpatrick "
John Dial m. 1/03/1845 Mary Ann Kelley
12/04/1847 Louise Haggard

The genealogy of this family group, written in 1964 based on census records, is so well done that, after all this time I can suggest only minor changes. Based on Logan Co. KY tax records, David was born in 1776 rather than 1778 & I think son John was born 1823 not 1925. Plus I found daughter Susan's marriage record. *
Our ancestress, mother of all these children, died in Perry Co. about 1844. Then our ancestor, David Dial, went to live with son William where he died on 23 July 1846.

In the meantime the two oldest daughters moved to Clayton Co. IA and Taney Co. Missouri. Uncle Robert Paris Griffith and his son moved to Izard Co. Arkansas.

While John W. Griffith labored in the lead mines in Michigan Territory north of Galena IL (then called LaPointe) the area for a great many miles in every direction was populated by Indians. That changed with the Black Hawk War of 1832 when, as punishment, the Sac tribe was forced to cede a strip of land all along the west side of the Mississippi River, 50 miles wide. called Black Hawk Purchase.

Remembering how fertile the land to the north had seemed, and not really caring for Perry County, our Griffith family migrated there, probably in the fall of 1834 but possibly the next year. The southwesternmost town on the Mississippi, nearest to the mines, was Cassville, where there was a ferry operating from there to Turkey River on the western shore, as there still is to this day. At that time the land ceded by the tribe was then still part of Michigan Territory but in 1836 it became Clayton County, Wisconsin Territory, its theoretical boundaries being the Canadian border and the Rocky Mountains, it being the northernmost county in the 50-mile strip.

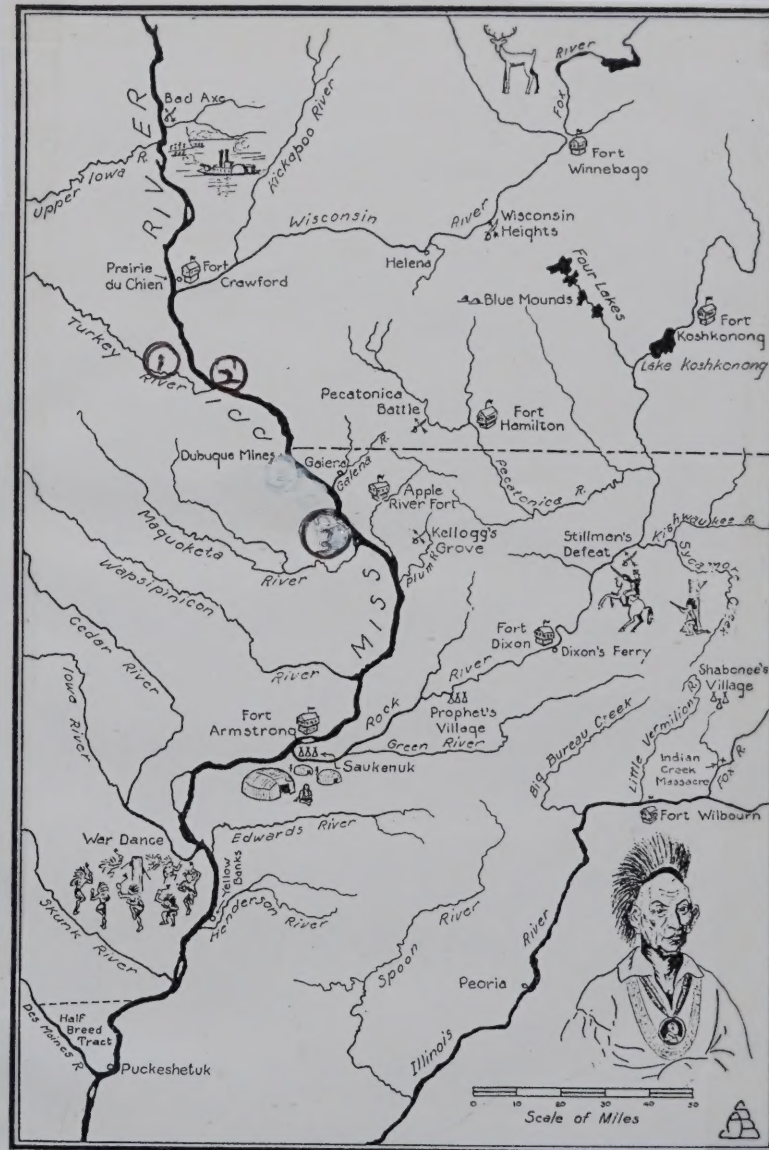
Our first sighting of our family there was in the fall of 1836, when the citizens were called upon to vote for delegates to the new Wisconsin Territory legislature.

"The judges of the election on this occasion were Edward Dickens, John W. Griffith, and Henry Redman." The event was held at the home of Robert Hatfield who, being the first settler, was able to choose the prime location at the junction of Little Turkey Creek with Turkey Creek whose swift current was perfect for a future mill. Millville was later county seat. There were 31 voters, all with guns on their shoulders. Continued on next page....

*Willis Aaron Dial, Burris Dial Desc., Anc. & Allied Fam. (1964)
Also Wm. Willis Boddie, Hist. of Williamsburg (SC) & NC
Nat Soc. ColDames, Register Bk. Parish Prince Frederick Winyah

The oath was accordingly dispensed with, and Dr. Griffith arose to the summit of a potash kettle that was turned bottom upward, and announced the opening of the polls, closing his remarks with that ancient and fearful warning, 'Silence is commanded under penalty of fine and imprisonment.' Mr. Redman, one of the judges, offered the loan of his straw hat to be used as a ballot-box, which was accepted, notwithstanding its ancient and dilapidated appearance seemed to express a doubt as to its ability to perform the duties that would be required of it. — — — — — After a few votes had been received by the judges. Mrs. Hatfield offered the loan of a willow arm-basket to be substituted as a ballot-box in place of the hat, she wanting the stocking for the purpose of darning a hole in its heel. The basket was accordingly accepted and the hat returned to its owner.

"There were quite a number of persons from Cassville present, who, together with a few of our people, seemed not to be aware of the disastrous consequences generally resulting from the liberal use of intoxicating drinks. They soon began to manifest a boisterous disposition, and an inclination to a display of their physical powers. Mr. Justice, whose conduct began to lean over the rim of propriety, addressed some imprudent remarks to the judges, when Dr. Griffith arose with an air of insulted dignity, and seizing the ballot-box by its willow handle, swung it around his head with great violence, and then brought it down upon the cranium of Mr. Justice with such a crushing force that the ballots radiated from the basket like sparks from a galvanic battery, and the next moment Mr. Justice was seen standing in the door-yard, his head protruding through the eight-by-ten light of a window sash, with fragments of window glass scattered around him upon the ground. At that moment a person thrust his head through the window of the absent sash and announced that His Excellency, Governor Horner, had just arrived at the landing in a canoe, bringing with him a barrel of whisky. The polls were immediately closed for an hour, the crowd having dispersed to wait upon the Governor of the Territory. The clerks proceeded to gather up the scattered tickets, when it was discovered that the ballot-box had assumed a pan-cake appearance, and accordingly being deemed no longer adapted to the purposes of an election, it was returned to Mrs. Hatfield, who, after surveying the dilapidated basket for a moment, announced with becoming dignity that this was the last election that would ever be held in her house.



(Courtesy State Historical Society of Iowa)

Map of the Black Hawk War

(1) Millville (2) Cassville (3) Jackson Co. re: White Family 1834

Clayton Family 245

One might call that "dispensing Justice" in a tiny new settlement with no jail. The quote is from History of Clayton Co. IA (1882) which tells more than there is room for here. John W. was often called "Dr." out of respect. His late father having been a Methodist minister, he may have emulated him by preaching on occasion, as a public service. That would have been appreciated back at the mines, where he was when Col. Henry Dodge came up from the mines at St. Genevieve in 1827 and was so successful he became ~~first~~ Governor of Wisconsin Territory in 1836. They got to know each other some way, for Dodge appointed John ~~the~~ first Sheriff of Clayton Co., Iowa Territory in 1838, his first duty being to take the the original county census that spring.

A printed copy is in the county history, and it is also available on microfilm in our ancestor's nice handwriting. There were 53 homesteads, a total of 274 citizens, 93 of whom were female. That fall he was elected sheriff and treasurer; also of less importance he was Millville TWP supervisor, a post he held often in the future. Two sons-in-law held posts. Robert Campbell was a commissioner and Jos Quigley was coroner.

Though some family members will be mentioned later, a summary follows. Our many-great Grandmother Mary Ann (Dial) Griffith died in 1866, after three sons had died (two of them in the War) and another wounded. She is buried in Graham Cemetery with the dates 1804-1866, but the stone must have deteriorated since most lists interpret M.A. as Dr. Son George lies beside her. Not long after, her widower, John W., went to stay with their remaining son David until that family broke up and he returned to Millville and stayed with widow Hester Anna (Griffith) Ray's family--the sweet little niece he adopted in Perry Co. The 1880 census shows him there, age almost 85 and infirm. He said his father was born in South Carolina.

Children of John Wesley and Mary Ann (Dial) Griffith:

(1) Nancy B. Griffith b 1819/20 in TN m. 1836 Joseph B. Quigley b. 1811 in Ohio, elected Co. Coroner in 1838. They lived in Highland TWP and became wealthy for that time and place. One son a lawyer, daughter school teacher, etc. 1870 census shows them caring for niece Fanny Cole, daughter of her deceased sister Mary.

(2) Hester Ann Griffith b 1822 TN m. 07 Oct 1837 Robert Campbell b 1804 PA, elected a Co. Commissioner 1838. She died after having two children, Catherine Campbell b. 1838 went to stay with her aunt Sarah Ann Brady's family. 1850 census of Jefferson TWP shows widower Robert Campbell, a blacksmith, with son Samuel C. Campbell, age 11 thus b. 1839.

(3) Susan Griffith b. 28 Feb 1827 in KY m. 24 Aug 1842 Rev. Barney White. (See Forward) (Grandpa's other Grandparents)

(4) Sarah Ann Griffith b. 1829 in Perry Co. IL m. 27 Mar 1845, Charles Brady b. 1821 Maryland. living next door to sister Susan in 1850 with own family and caring for niece Catherine Campbell. Family later moved to Manchester, Delaware Co. not very far from Millville.

Clayton Family 24626

(5) David Dial Griffith b 12 April 1831 in Perry Co. IL m. 02 Mar 1854, Eunice Emerson b. 07 Jan 1828 in NY. They, in-laws and children were living in Manchester, Delaware Co. when he signed up for 3 years in the Civil War, Co. H, 21st Regt. He was promoted to 3rd Sgt. 01 Mar 1863 and wounded in line of duty at Big Black River, near Vicksburg Miss. "by a gunshot to the R. hip lodging in the joint where it remains." Discharged 26 Feb 1864 at St. Louis. This must have made work on the farm difficult if not painful. 1870 census shows the family, with 7 children, in Buchanan Co. IA, next west of Delaware Co. His widowed father John W. age 75 was living with them. Not long afterwards David and his wife had a falling out and he went to Kearney Nebraska where he was a carpenter, probably a better occupation for him. On 22 July 1882 he m. Mrs. Cecelia (Bentz) Dean and had 4 more children. He d. 14 June 1909 in Kearney.

(6) George Teater Griffith b. 1834 in Perry Co. IL died at Millville in 1855 and is buried beside his mother Mary Ann in Graham Cemetery.

(7) Mary Griffith b. 1837 in Millville mca 1854, probably in Delaware Co., Francis Cole b. 23 Dec 1823 in England, his family and kin having come to "Colony" (now Colesburg) laid out by his kin. Francis died there 09 November 1862. Mary seems to have been pregnant at the time and to have died in childbirth. Their daughter, Frances Cole, went to live with Aunt Nancy Quigley.

(8) (Captain) Robert Paris Griffith born 1839 in Millville evidently volunteered for the Civil War in Delaware Co. A monument in Brown Cemetery near Colesburg was erected by the 3rd Iowa Veterans, stating that he was killed "before the Battle of Atlanta Georgia." That was part of General Sherman's famous "march from Atlanta to the sea." It said he was son of J.W. and M.A. Griffith.

(9) William Griffith born late 1841 in Millville, signed up there in August 1862 for Civil War Service in the 21st Infantry, Co. G. He was killed in action at Vicksburg, Mississippi on 23 May 1863. Iowa History says that up to that point the 21st Infantry served at Huntsville Mo. & Black River Bridge. That was six days after his brother David was wounded in that same general locale. (This touches my heart, for he had been a childhood playmate of my great grandpa.)

(10) Harriet E. Griffith b. 1843 in Millville was 22 years old when on 12 December 1865, she married F. J. Kidd, a German farmer living nearby. Those German farmers were generally more prosperous, better farmers than neighbors born in this country.

(11) Caroline Griffith bca 1844 in Millville was shown in the 1856 agricultural census living next door to her future husband, James S. Craig, whom she married 02 Feb 1860 in Cassville.

(12) Elen R. Griffith born 1847 when her mother was 43, was listed in 1856 and 1860 censuses. I did not find a marriage record for her, Perhaps it was in another community.

John W. and Mary Ann Dial Griffith had at least a dozen children who reached adulthood; but it was the nice little girl they adopted, Hester Anna (Griffith) Ray, widow of Newton, and her children in Millville who provided him with loving care during his advanced old age.

Clayton Family 247

It would take far more space than we can spare here to do more than skim over what we know of the ancestry of Rev. John White's mother, Susan Griffith. In contrast, little has been learned about his father, Barney White's ancestry. Notes in Grandpa's Bible said he was born 30 March 1815 in Buffalo New York. Names and birthdates of the children of his first two marriages were listed, with the contradictory statement that John was an only child. Nothing else. Censuses left blank the spaces telling where his parents were born. His death certificate in Crawford Co. WI courthouse, says his parents were William and Hannah White, both born in Canada. Why was he so reticent? Did they die so early he could not remember very much about them? Was he bashful about their birthplace? You do the math. If William were 25 or older when he was born, his own birthdate would have been 1790 or earlier, when all English-speaking Canadians were Loyalists from the American Revolution.

Local histories of Buffalo and western New York mention White families but they were all from New England--ditto censuses. Canadian Niagara Peninsula histories hark back to the French & Indian War when British troops fought to save colonists from raids of the French & their scalping allies. When Gen. Prideaux died, Sir William Johnson, Agent to the American Indians, took over, aided by 1500 Six-Nation Indians conquered the French Fort at Niagara on 25 July 1759. Had they lost, western NY & PA would still be French. A decade later during a deep recession, Parliament sought to recoup part of the cost by taxing certain commodities used mostly by the well-to-do, who then started a war over taxation without representation. Sir William had died, replaced by his son, Sir John. At Fort Niagara, his assistant John Butler organized Butler's Rangers to harass the Rebels. Mohawk Chief Joseph Brant also led troops of both races but had more difficulty raising funds to pay and feed troops--thus it was necessary to raid rebels for sustenance. Those in Wyoming Valley PA & Schoharie & Cherry Valley NY got out of hand. A third of Washington's Army under Clinton & Sullivan counterattacked in 1779, destroying 6-Nation strongholds but failed to take Niagara. Thousands of Indians fled there; many died of starvation. Next spring Gen. Frederick Haldimand ordered both races to prepare gardens & farms along the shore & offered them tracts of lands as homesteads "where you may live until the rebellion is over and you may return to your homes in the colonies." When war ended in 1783, thousands were living on the peninsula. I deduce William White's parents were living there & his father fought in Butler's Rangers.

The 1784/5 list of settler-soldiers in the general region shows that William, Samuel & two Joseph Whites were living along the St. Lawrence River at Edwardsburg and Elizabethtown, far northeast to be ours. The troops had been disbanded in Nov 1784.

John White #G491, wife, boy under 10 & two girls over ten, were living at Niagara.* That boy could have been John Jr.. and they could have had a son William later. Of course I do know that family was ours,

*Norman K. Crowder, Early Ontario Settlers pg 134

It is said that most of Butlers Rangers had been sturdy farmers from inland Pennsylvania and New York, though a few were tradesmen and clergymen. The list John White was on included many German names. Land on both sides of the peninsula was quite fertile but heavily forested. It took two years for a man to hew down trees for three acres to plant. Haldimand had gristmills erected at each of four strategic areas of defense, including Detroit and Niagara. The settlement there was called Newark at first.

That year the British government voted to put the settlers on half-rations for three years, after which they were on their own. The realistic Haldimand disobeyed and provided more--they could not clear forests on half-empty stomachs.. Without rations, 1788/9 was a starving time, yet more people arrived, for the soil was rich. For defense, he proposed importation of Scotch and Welsh settlers. His successor, Gov. John Graves Simcoe, was of the same mind, but the first group of Welsh families in Ontario did not come until 1820. *

In 1791, the year Simcoe came, Canada was divided into two sections, Upper Canada (Ontario) and Lower Canada (Quebec--where the French were concentrated). In 1794, his last year, he had a bright idea for increasing population. He offered land grants to any family claiming to be United Empire Loyalists. So many arrived that the real Loyalists were outnumbered 8-to-1. William was a little boy by then.

One more item may be added--a term of Jay's Treaty after the war--as all the strategic forts (now on the US side of the border) were to be evacuated by the British by July 1796. They waited till the last minute because the states had not fulfilled all their promises. The main Niagara fort was now west of the river, but the original--shown on our map on next page on the New York side--had American soldiers stationed there until 1806, nine years before Barney's birth. Where and when William settled in New York we have not yet learned, but by then land was more important than nationality. People from both sides were crossing over into the other. Canadians on the Lake Erie side of Niagara were moving to Ohio in droves.

Early western New York censuses (1810-1830) have no shortage of heads of households named William White. Tedious searches to determine the origin of the likely-sounding ones (boys in the family) but all Whites turned out to be from New England. Perhaps ours was part of a doubled-up family under another name. Or perhaps they came after 1810 and William died when Barney was a little boy. Was he then taken in by his Uncle John??? All this is speculation, but there is reason to think so. Whatever the case, someone must have provided schooling for him, for he and all his children were literate.

*This is mentioned because some of Barney's descendants came up with the idea that the Whites were originally Welsh named "Whitte." This proves otherwise. It was the Griffiths who had a Welsh surname often mis-spelt.

Clayton Family 278

William Franklin⁷Yoakum (27 Jan 1818-18 Feb 1900) youngest child, may have had a birth defect, for he was not as smart as his siblings. His father's 1857 will bequeathed him \$1000 but directed the administrator to dole it out as really needed, "for otherwise he will just spend it." He and wife Nancy Poff promptly used the money to go, with their 4 children, to join his kin in Ray Co. and buy a small farm. The poorly written/ spelt 1870 census of Knoxville TWP shows the whole family. Son "Aun" (Aaron) was next door age 22, working for a neighbor. Wife Nancy died 22 Sep 1881 and is buried at Cottage Grove cemetery 5 miles E of Polo in Caldwell Co. By then or soon after, Aaron was caring for the family. He bought two gravesites at New Garden cemetery near Hwy 10 west of Richmond (one for himself) where William was buried in 1900.

Aaron⁸Yoakum (09 Mar 1848-09 Jan 1936) born in Tennessee near the Cumberland Gap, wound up spending the best years of his life caring for his fathers' family. Ironically, some of the younger children became rather well-to-do, for instance brother Pryor who was somewhat of an aristocrat and brother James Edward (Great Grandfather of Harold who wrote the genealogy) bred race horses. No such luck for Aaron, so busy caring for them that he married late--45 or so-- to Viola Clark. Their older children did rather well. Family tradition says that while chopping wood, chip(s) became lodged in his eye(s) which became irritated leading to blindness. Evidently that did not stop him and Viola from having children. Gradually he lost his hearing as well. When I saw him as a child, he was a pathetic blind and deaf old man. Viola was a neat housekeeper who did the best she could but had few possessions. An emaciated widowed daughter was dying of cancer and they had to care for various grandchildren. The two youngest sons, who never married, were only good for stealing chickens if they got up the energy. Undoubtedly they were on welfare, though that was not mentioned. Aaron was buried beside his father. I do not know where they lived later, for I left home quite early.

No wonder son Jim wanted to better his condition!

wife could not control the lazy, amoral offspring remaining in the home--except the third youngest, a tall blueyed young man of 23, who had earned enough money to purchase a car, and declared to Ada that he intended to be a steady worker.

On 02 April 1928, Ada (White) Hansen and James Arthur Yoakum eloped in his car, going south down Hwy 13, across the Caldwell Co. line into Ray Co. then past Taitsville where he was born 12 Sept 1904, to Richmond courthouse where they were wed. His father, Aaron Yoakum (06 Mar 1846-09 Jan 1936) born in Tennessee near the Cumberland Gap, was 56 years old when Jim was born. His mother, Viola Clark (1868-194?) born in Kentucky, had been 36. Tracing her line has not been attempted, but she claimed to have been someway related to Gen. George Rogers Clark of Rev. War Fame. An abbreviated lineage follows. *

Heinrich and Geertje Jochem and 3 children left turbulent Palatine Germany and sailed from Hamburg on the British ship Beaver in 1661 and landed in New Amsterdam. Descendants left the Hudson River PA & finally old Greenbriar Co. West VA where George Yoakum (Valentine Francis Mathias Heinrich) (1752-1800) ~~was~~ married his wife Margaret VanBebber. Of all his kin there, he was the only Yoakum who survived Indian massacre. In 1774, at the Battle of Point Pleasant (where the Kanhawa River meets the Ohio) led by Shawnee Chief Cornstalk, George's father-in-law Rev. Isaac Michael VanBebber was slain by his side. Out of ammunition, young George, "tall, strong & fleet of foot," grabbed a frying pan from an Indian with which he killed three Indians while making his escape.

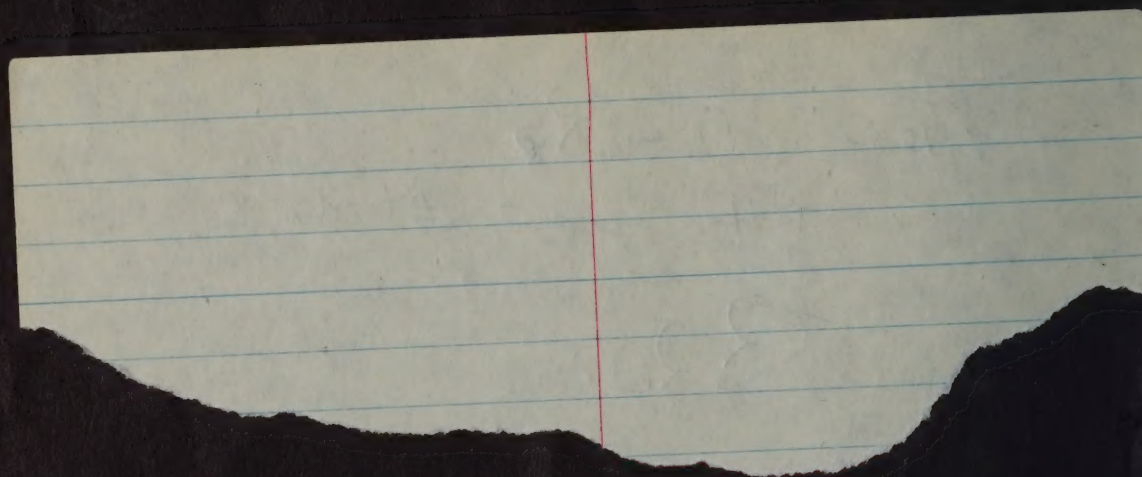
In 1785, after serving in the Revolutionary War, Yoakum and VanBebber kin moved to present Tennessee but then a part of North Carolina where the Cherokee title had not yet been extinguished. to the far western edge of a trail where hordes of pioneers were leaving the east to get to Kentucky. The eastern beginning of the trail was fairly safe, with several "stations" on the way, They were scarce in the western part, where untold people were scalped by Indians. George built a strong, well guarded fort ("station") 14 miles from the Cumberland Gap. In doing so, big George saved countless lives. He also made a considerable profit. In 1800 he was killed by a bear while hunting on Cumberland Mountain.

Isaac⁶ Yoakum (Feb 1778- July 1857) First son, named for his grandfather, married Martha Davis (1779-18__). She was probably daughter of Aaron Davis, a Scot, who prospered near them in the early days, for the name Aaron Yoakum over the next few generations now begins. They had 11 children. Four of them, Jesse, Alvis, Isaac & Moses as well as two cousins, Peter and William VanBebber, show up on the 1836 poll book of Marion TWP, Ray Co. MO (15 June). Township names have since changed. After raising all those children, he was wealthy enough to will sizeable amounts for them all.

*Harold M. Yoakum, Yoakum Family History (1987) On shelf Fam. Hist. Lib. at Salt Lake City, is the only accurate book for this branch of the Yoakum family.

These Over ~~the~~ —
Jette from Oct to Nov

220



15-Year old Mrs. Susan White had to be stepmother to two little girls aged $4\frac{1}{2}$ and almost 3, cook good meals and keep a neat house as befit a minister's wife. Later that fall Barney, in the capacity of a missionary, organized the first Methodist Episcopal congregation, which met in the schoolhouse "near where Colesburg now stands" in NE Delaware Co nearly touching the Clayton Co. border. He was assisted by Rev. Simeon Clark, who came up from Dubuque to be pastor.

John Wesley White (Named partly for his Grandfather Griffith) was born 30 Nov. 1843, "weather clear and cold." Mary Ann White, named for her grandmother, Mary Ann Dial Griffith, was born 08 Dec. 1845. On 01 Mar 1848, third child, Jane Dial White was born but did not live long. The 1850 Census of northern Dubuque Co. IA shows Barney age 35, farmer, property \$500 b. NY.; Susan 25; Sarah Ann 12; Rachel 10; John W, 5 (sic); Mary Ann 4. Next door was Mrs. White's sister's family--Charles Brady age 30, property \$700 b. VA; Sarah Ann 21; Henry R. 2 & Maria Eliza 1. Staying with the Bradys was 12-year-old Catherine Campbell, daughter of Susan & Sarah Ann's older deceased sister, Heater Ann who had been wife of Robert Campbell. 21 July 1851--birth of son Isaac White.

15 July 1854. Meeting of "People of Clayton County opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise" (allowing Kansas settlers to choose whether or not to own slaves) was held at Elkader at 1 o'clock. A Vigilance committee was formed with representatives appointed for each of 20 communities. Representative for Millville was J. W. Griffith and that for Buena Vista was Barney White. The county history identified this as "the birth of the Republican party of Clayton Co."

1852-1856. Co. land records show Barney & Susan as grantees and grantors of various plats of land. One was deeded to Sarah Ann Brady. Several were to & from relatives of William Admire, a well-driller from Kentucky--one of the members of the congregation at Colesburg. Another lot was deeded to the Town of Buena Vista downtown.

About 1857. Great-Great Grandmother Susan (Griffith) White died. The purloined Bible probably gives the date but we do not know when. Was it a big epidemic? The only family members left were Great Grandpa John Wesley White and his father Barney. Probably this has nothing to do with it, but it seems many in that area, including her brother David Dial Griffith, had one child born in Minnesota and the rest in Iowa. Same for some people in Alameda Co. just north. Whatever the case, I mourn for this fine young Great-great grandmother who had such a short, burdensome life. She was only around 30-years old.

Great-grandfather told my mother and her brother Ben that when his mother died, he had to go live with his grandmother. She was nice to him, but demanded good manners. One of his mother's brothers (William?) was just a year or two older and they were forever getting into mischief together. They slept in an upstairs bedroom that they also shared with a young German hired man--older than them but short and slim. One night John made a racket, in the dark.

That ferry having ~~been~~ such a convenience in our family's life, perhaps we can digress for a moment. We are always curious to know what routes our ancestors took to migrate west, but seldom find out. Was the route Barney took as a teenager similar to that of a rich young lawyer, who came to Cassville in 1836 and later became Wisconsin's first governor, Nelson Dewey? Conditions would have changed in eight years, and the young man could afford more expensive transport, but perhaps this will give us clues. He said he took a stagecoach from Connecticut to Buffalo, then grabbed a steamboat to Detroit. He took another stage to Schoolcraft (in southern Michigan near Kalamazoo) and then rode on a lumber wagon to a wide part of St. Joseph River where he took a sailing boat to Chicago, then another stage to Galena.

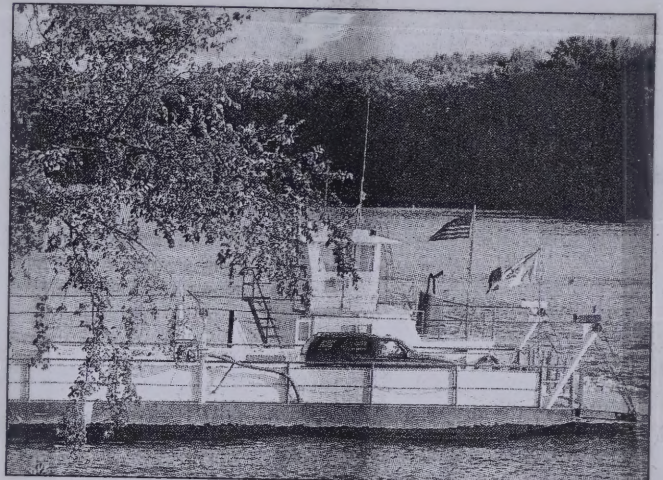
To get to Cassville from Galena, he took a steamship to Dubuque, then rode horseback to Panther Creek (Buena Vista) then walked on foot to Turkey River (Millville). Then he took a ferry across the Mississippi River to Cassville.

At right is a 2009 photo of the Cassville Ferry, which still crosses the river on that same route. Of course it looks a bit different today, but perhaps more similar than one might imagine. Barney White and his son, John Wesley White, my Grandpa White's father, rode on that ferry countless times. So did our Griffiths.

Not long after the wedding, Reverend Barney White, in the capacity of a missionary, organized the Methodist Episcopal Church congregation which met in the schoolhouse near "where Colesburg now stands" in Delaware Co. IA (just SE of Millville) assisted by Rev. Simeon Clark, who came up from Dubuque to become pastor. Jackson Co. History says Rev. Clark had delivered the first Methodist sermon in Bellevue in 1838 in Brown's Hotel. He is elsewhere described as a pious man whose chief avocation was hunting wild honey,

On 30 November 1843 the first son, John Wesley White was born, probably at her parents' home in Millville. Family Bible describes the day as "clear and cold."

08 December 1845, birth of daughter, Mary Ann White, named for her grandmother, Mary Ann Dial Griffith. (Her brother was probably named for his grandfather Griffith.) 01 March 1848, birth of daughter Jane Dial White, who died young.



CASSVILLE TOURISM

The Cassville car ferry connects two National Scenic Byways, the Great River Road and the Iowa Great River Road.

The 1850 census of Concord TWP, Dubuque Co. IA (just across the line from Buena Vista) shows Barney White, age 35, farmer, property \$500, born NY; wife Susan 25; Sarah Ann 12; Rachel 10; John W. 5 (sic); Mary Ann White 4. Next door was Mrs. Susan White's sister & family - Charles Brady age 30, farmer, property \$700, born VA; wife Sarah Ann 21; Henry R. 2; Maria Eliza 1. Staying with the Brady family was Catharine Campbell age 12, daughter of the sisters' deceased sister, Hester Ann Campbell.

On 21 July 1851, Barney and Susan's son Isaac White was born. He died young. The AIS shows Barney White in Oskaloosa, Mahaska Co. If this was our man, then he must have been there on church business.

On 15 July 1854, there was a big meeting of "people of Clayton County opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise" held at Elkader at 1 PM. A Vigilance Committee was formed with representatives appointed for each of 20 communities. Representative for Millville was John W. Griffith. That for Buena Vista was Barney White. County history calls that the birth of the Republican party of Clayton County.

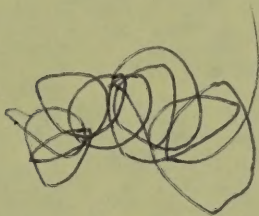
1852-1856. Clayton County land records show Barney and Susan as grantees and grantors of various plats of land. One plat was deeded to Sarah Ann Brady. Other land deals were to and from William Admire and his relatives. Admire was a well-driller from Kentucky who was one of the members of the Methodist congregation at Colesburg. Another lot was deeded to the Town of Buena Vista.

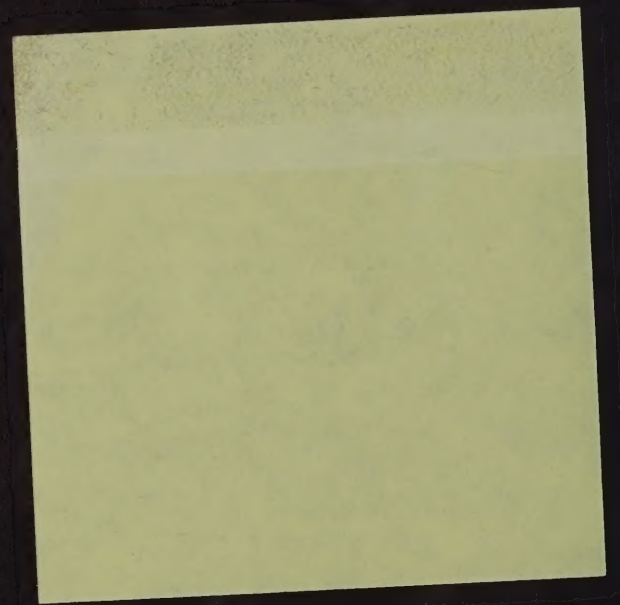
About 1857 or 1758, Great-Great Grandmother Susan (Griffith) White died. She was only about 30 years old, and had borne four children, though it appears all died except John W. Many searches have been made to learn the exact date or circumstances. It seems as though it was some sort of a catastrophe, for children died as well. About 1857 some of Susan's siblings and others went to Minnesota where they had one child and came back. Does that have anything to do with it. Minnesota sources are silent, and what part of the state was it? Maybe they didn't go there. The step-daughters might have been old enough to marry by then but I can find no record of marriages for them. All I can report for sure is that Rev. John W. White told his grandchildren Ben and Ada White that when his mother died he had to go live with his grandmother. (But Mama thought it was a grandmother White in Wisconsin who really did not exist.)

Clayton Co. IA History says there was a severe recession in 1858-9.

22 November 1859 Grant Co. WI marriage records at Cassville show the marriage of Barney White, farmer of Millville, a son of William and Hannah White, married Harriet E. Griffith, Susan's much younger sister. Discovery of that information came as a shock to us, for the Bible says Barney married 3 times, not 4. true for all intents & purposes, for the marriage was not consummated. 1860 Iowa census shows her still unwed, living with her parents.

Get photo of their
Zion Church





1860 Wisconsin Census, Cassville downtown, shows Barney White, age 41 (sic) and his 16-year-old son John living alone. Barney called "Methodist clergyman." Value of property, \$20. Son called a laborer. The Thomas Hughbanks family was living next door & had a daughter Mariah, age 23, seamstress + others.

On 09 March 1862, in Beetown, Grant Co. WI, Barney married his last wife, Miss Mariah Hughbanks, b 12 Oct 1837 in Coles Co. IL. Her parents, Thomas Hughbanks b. PA & Lois Fitch b. NY to CT parents, had been married 08 1833 in Coles Co. IL, now residing in Mineral Point, a mining town when 1850 census taken.

Barney & Maria had two children in WI & two more in IA before moving to Kansas to be with oldest son John W. and his wife Sarah Jane (Averill) White. In Kansas they enjoyed the babyhood of my Grandpa William Wesley White, and had another child in Lane KS, told about earlier in this book, before they decided to return to Wisconsin to be near Maria's kin in the Town of Scott, Crawford Co., where they had recently settled. This was a happy choice; though Barney gave up being a minister, they were active in the congregation and their children had nice church weddings. There were nine in all, though I did not find the marriages of two daughters.

Two daughters became school teachers, starting out in the "White school house." A year or so before they died, one of them, Emma White, who had roomed with Dr. Dillman in the town of Steuben, who became their physician. She bought a house and brought her ailing parents to live there with her, so that they would receive good care. She loved plants, so one of the rooms was partly a solarium. But they did not live very long. After they died she sold the house and married her longtime suitor. Here are two obituaries, copied from local newspapers on microfilm.

Died, in this village on the 8th day of this month. Mrs. White, after an illness of several weeks, surrounded by her family. The old lady passed from this world of care and trouble for a place of rest prepared by the Savior for his chosen. She leaves a husband who is not expected to live—a man 84 years of age now at the point of death; also a son who is very low with sickness; besides three sons and four daughters who are all known to the writer and all of whom are grief stricken at the loss of the best friend they had on earth. There will be a vacant chair in the family circle ne'er to be filled and the sorrowing friends have the sympathy of the entire community in this—their hour of trouble.

—Last week's Dial-Enterprise chronicled the death at Steuben of Mrs. Barney White, an aged resident of Crawford county. The funeral services and interment took place at Mt. Zion Wednesday, and it was a grief-stricken family, composed of the enfeebled father, a daughter and four sons who returned to the motherless home. Past his four-score years of life, vitality departed and strength of youth long since departed, the loss of his beloved wife was a greater shock than father White could bear and on Thursday at 5 p. m. he too crossed the Dark River. Sunday a second funeral cortege wended its way to Mt. Zion's burial ground and all that was mortal of the deceased was laid beside the newly made grave of his loved one. Rev. Bradley, of this city, officiated at the last and rites.

Death certificates include the following information:

Maria S. (Hughbanks) White (12 Oct 1837 IL-08 May 1899 WI) had been ill for three weeks with "gishatis" (gastritis?)

Barney White (04 March 1815 NY-11 May 1899 WI) was son of William & Hannah White, both born in Canada. He had been ill with pneumonia and la grippe for the last six weeks.

Needless to say, I have visited their graves at rural Mt. Zion cemetery at Scott TWP. I am sure that oldest son, Rev. John Wesley White, did the same. He told my mother that he often visited White relatives "at a dairy farm in Wisconsin." That area is (or once was) famous for its butter--particularly at neighboring Boscobel where one of their daughters lived. (Gibbs).

Children of Barney and Maria (Hughbanks) White:

1. Lois G. White b 20 Dec 1862 m. 27 Mar 1889 Francis E. Walton b. England. She died in 1939 according to gravestone.
2. Orin G. White b. 02 Mar 1864 m. 09 Oct 1887 Bertha Conley. d 1941 The bride was from Wheatland, same area
3. Martha A. White b 17 Sep 1866 m. 01 Oct 1885 George A. Gibbs.
4. Hannah G. White b. 21 Aug 1868 in Iowa was listed on 1880 census and probably lived longer but I have not found death or marriage record. It is interesting that Barney had a daughter Hannah.
5. Emma M. White b 26 Aug 1870 m. 26 July 1899, Joseph Walton. Her stone says she died in 1955. It was she who cared for her parents in Steuben, where they died. Her husband was probably related to Lois's husband. She was born near Lane Kansas.
6. Jennie Mae White b. 20 July 1872 was living in 1880 and probably much longer but I have found no other records regarding her.
7. Andrew M. White b. 1872, m. 16 Feb 1896, Bertha Lightfoot, Richland Co. Living in Bell Center in 1896
8. Charles B. White B. 1875 was widowed, the date & name of wife not found. He had a small son and the two of them went to live with oldest sister Lois Walton & family. He was a successful stone mason but did not remarry. Still living 1922.
9. Wilber J. White (19 Sep 1879-16 June 1899) still 19 is buried near his parents in Mt. Zion cemetery. Diagnosis on his death certificate is "locomotor ataxia of 5 years duration." He was the sick son referred to in obituary, previous page.

After his mother died, Great Grandfather John Wesley White became so despondent that his father Barney could not handle him, and took him to stay with his Grandmother Mary Ann Dial Griffith. He was fond of his uncle William Griffith, two years older, and that helped. They began playing tricks and rough housing and too loud, especially John. They slept in an upstairs bedroom, shared with a youthful German farm hand who could not speak much English and was very small in size but a very good worker. One night the boys, especially John, were making too much noise, keeping others awake. Grandma rushed up the stairs in the dark, the boys in the meantime scooting under the bed. Seeing a small silhouette in the dusky, she threw him over her knee and gave him a good spanking. Next morning at breakfast, the helper did not say a word, but his face was beet red.

BARNEY WHITE (1815-1899)

- 1815, 04 Mar Barney born at "Buffalo" New York region, son of William and Hannah () White, both born in Canada. According to unproven family tradition, the Whites were of Welsh descent, once spelled "Whitte." (This could be a mix-up with the Griffith family.) His birth was at the end of the War of 1815. The ~~previous~~ December 1814,³ British-inspired Indians burned the village of Buffalo to the ground, leaving only one house standing. At present we know almost nothing of his early life.
- 1836 Age 21, living at South Fork TWP, Jackson Co IA
- ca 1836 Married first wife (her name unknown) in IL or IA (WI Terr)
- 1837, 08 Dec Birth of first child, Sarah Ann White, in IL
- 1839, 03 Oct " second " Rachel M. White, in IA
- 1840 First federal census of Iowa shows Barney White, wife and two young daughters living in ~~Pleasant Creek Valley~~, Jackson Co IA. An older John White next door, b. NY, and a James White not far away. Relationships not known
- ca 1841 First wife died.
- 1841 Rev. Barney White preached the first sermon, dedicating the new town of Buena Vista, Iowa
- 1842, 04 Aug Barney married second wife (our great-great grandmother) Susan Griffith, born 20 Feb 1827 in Kentucky--not quite 15½ years old. She was daughter of John W. Griffith, born Fall 1795 in Kentucky, a town official of Millville, IA, and his wife, the former Mary Ann Dial born ca 1804 in TN. We have had some luck in tracing Susan's ancestry on both sides and wish we could do as well for the Whites.
- 1842, Fall Rev. Barney White, apparently in the capacity of a missionary, organized the first Methodist Episcopal Church congregation which met in the schoolhouse "near where Colesburg now stands" in NE Delaware County IA, assisted by Rev. Simeon Clark who came up from Dubuque Co. to become pastor. Rev. Clark was described as a pious man, (though with less organizational ability than Rev. White) whose chief avocation was hunting wild honey.
- 1843, 30 Nov Birth of first son, John Wesley White (our great grandfather), in Clayton Co., likely at the home of his grandparents in Millville. Family Bible states that the day was clear and cold.
- 1845, 08 Dec Birth of daughter Mary Ann White.
- 1848, 01 Mar Birth of daughter Jane D. (Dial?) White, who died young.
- 1850 *(Census Twp)*
next to Buena Vista US census; Dubuque Co. IA shows Barney, age 35, farmer, property \$500 b NY; Susan 25; Sarah Ann 12; Rachel 10; John W. 5 (sic); Mary Ann 4. Next door was Mrs. White's sister's family--Charles Brady, age 30, property \$700 b VA; Sarah Ann 21; Henry R 2; and Maria Eliza 1. Staying with the Bradys was 12 year old Catherine Campbell. (Catherine ~~may have been~~ daughter of Susan & Sarah's oldest sister, Hester Ann (Griffith) Campbell (Mrs. Robert) possibly deceased.)
- 1851, 21 Jul Birth of son, Isaac White, who evidently died young.

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- ca 1841 First wife died.
- 1841 Rev. Barney White preached the first sermon, dedicating the new town of Buena Vista, Iowa
- 1842, 04 Aug Barney married second wife (our great-great grandmother) Susan Griffith, born 20 Feb 1827 in Kentucky--not quite 15½ years old. She was daughter of John W. Griffith, born Fall 1795 in Kentucky, a town official of Millville, IA, and his wife, the former Mary Ann Dial born ca 1804 in TN. We have had some luck in tracing Susan's ancestry on both sides and wish we could do as well for the Whites.
- 1842, Fall Rev. Barney White, apparently in the capacity of a missionary, organized the first Methodist Episcopal Church congregation which met in the schoolhouse "near where Colesburg now stands" in NE Delaware County IA, assisted by Rev. Simeon Clark who came up from Dubuque Co. to become pastor. Rev. Clark was described as a pious man, (though with less organizational ability than Rev. White) whose chief avocation was hunting wild honey.
- 1843, 30 Nov Birth of first son, John Wesley White (our great grandfather), in Clayton Co., likely at the home of his grandparents in Millville. Family Bible states that the day was clear and cold.
- 1845, 08 Dec Birth of daughter Mary Ann White.
- 1848, 01 Mar Birth of daughter Jane D. (Dial?) White, who died young.
- 1850 US census, Dubuque Co. IA shows Barney, age 35, farmer, property \$500 b NY; Susan 25; Sarah Ann 12; Rachel 10; John W. 5 (sic); Mary Ann 4. Next door was Mrs. White's sister's family--Charles Brady, age 30, property \$700 b VA Sarah Ann 21; Henry R 2; and Maria Eliza 1. Staying with the Bradys was 12 year old Catherine Campbell. (Catherine may have been daughter of Susan & Sarah's oldest sister, Hester Ann {Griffith} Campbell {Mrs. Robert} possibly deceased.)
- 1851, 21 Jul Birth of son, Isaac White, who evidently died young.

Barney White--Cont'd

- 1852 AIS shows a Barney White in Mahaska Co (Oskaloosa)
1852-1856 Clayton County land records show Barney and Susan as grantees and grantors of various plats of land. One plat was deeded to Sarah Ann Brady. Other land deals were to and from relatives of William Admire, a well-driller born in Kentucky, who was one of the members of the Methodist congregation at Colesburg. Another lot was deeded to the Town of Buena Vista, downtown, which means it must have been on or near the Mississippi River. This is not very far from the Dubuque County line.
- 1854, 15 Jul Meeting of "People of Clayton County opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise" was held at Elkader at 1 o'clock. A Vigilance Committee was formed with representatives appointed for each of 20 communities. Representative of Millville was J. W. Griffith, and that for Buena Vista was Barney White. Per the county history "This date can be identified as the birth of the Republican Party of Clayton County."
- About 1857 GG Grandmother Susan (Griffith) White died. She was only about 30 years old, and had borne four children though it appears all died except the oldest, since the family bible called John "the only child of the second marriage," though it proceeded to give the birthdates of the others. We interpret this to mean that he was the "only child to grow up." Great Grandpa John Wesley White told my mother (his grand-daughter) that he "had to go live with his grandmother."
- 1858-1859 Clayton County history says there was a severe depression.
1859, 22 Nov Grant County WI (Cassville) records show the marriage of Barney White, farmer of Millville, to Harriet E. Griffith, Susan's younger sister. Discovery of the record came as somewhat of a shock to our family, who had been told that he "was married three times." This would increase that to four. (It is also the first time we learned the names of his parents, William and Hannah.) However, it appears ~~very likely~~ the marriage was never consummated. The 1860 US census for Millville, Clayton Co IA, shows her still living with her parents, though by then (Feb 1860) her younger sister Caroline had married J. G. Craig and left home. It appears that "Mrs" Harriet E. Griffith married F. J. Kidd, a German, in 1865. She gave the correct parents' names. Both she and Caroline were married by the same Justice of the Peace in Cassville WI.
- 1860 U.S. Census, Grant Co. WI - Cassville downtown. Barney White, age 41 (sic) and his 16-year old son were living alone. Barney called "Methodist Clergyman," value of property \$20.00. John W. was called a "laborer." The Thomas Hughbanks family was living next door. They had a daughter Mariah, age 23, "seamstress," and others.
- 1862, 09 Mar Grant Co. WI, Beetown. Barney married his last wife, Miss Mariah Hughbanks, born 12 Oct 1837 in Coles Co. IL Her parents were Thomas Hubanks b. PA and Lois Fitch b. NY to CT parents. Her parents had been married 8 Oct 1833 in Coles Co IL and were residing in Mineral Point WI, a mining town, when the 1850 census was taken.

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Barney White--Concluded

- 1862, 20 Dec Birth of daughter Lois G. White in Grant Co. WI
1864, 02 Mar " son, Orin G. White (date may be wrong--tombstone says 1863).
1864-5 Oldest son, John Wesley White served in Civil War, probably 2nd Div, Cavalry, enlisting at Lancaster WI. I'm not sure when he received training as a minister, but he was ordained before 1867.
1866, 17 Sep Birth of daughter, Martha A. White, in Iowa (Boone Co.?)
1867, 16 Sep Marriage of oldest son, Rev. John Wesley White to a member of his congregation, Miss Sarah Jane Averill, in Pilot Mound Township, Boone Co., IA. Jane was born 18 Oct 1849 in McDonough Co. IL. Her parents were Norman Chancellor Averill b. 1815 in Switzerland Co IN and Martha E.(Clayton) Averill b. 1822 in Washington Co Virginia. A lovely religious ceremony was held at the home of the bride. In attendance were Barney and Maria White.
1868, Spring A large group migrated to Miami County, Kansas, to homestead. The Averills, the Husseys, and evidently others went along. Barney and Maria and the children went later, after the baby came.
1868 21 Aug Birth of daughter, Hannah G. White in Iowa
1869 01 Jan Oldest grandchild, William Wesley White (my grandpa) was a New Year's baby, born in Lane, KS. (Births of other grandchildren will not be listed here.)
1870 US census, Osawatomie, Miami Co KS, shows Barney White and family next door to their son John Wesley with wife and baby son.
1870 26 Aug Birth of daughter, Emma M. White in Lane, KS
1873 20 Jul " " Jennie Mae White in WI (Grant Co?)
1876 " son, Andrew M. White in Crawford Co WI, Tn of Scott
1878 " son Charles B. White " "
1880 US Census, Town of Scott, Crawford Co WI shows the family and various Hughbanks families living close by. Incorrectly states all of the children born in WI.
1880 19 Sep Birth of youngest child, Wilbur White, Town of Scott
1890 Federal census destroyed. However, the family thrived during this time frame. Daughter Lois and probably Emma taught school in the little "White School House" before they were married. Orin married and had a little son before becoming a widower in 1887--he did not remarry but seems to have become a successful stone mason. Data about marriages is on a separate family group sheet. I will only add that the spouses of the children who married were from very nice families. Church weddings.
1895 State Census shows the name of head of household only. Two sons and two daughters were still living at home.
1897 Aug Death of Sarah Jane, wife of Rev. John Wesley White, of TB in Albany, Gentry Co. MO. She left behind nine children still living. The youngest daughter was 7.
1899 08 May Wife Maria White died. Diagnosis was chronic gastritis. She had been acutely ill for three weeks.
1899 11 May Barney himself died after attending his wife's funeral. Cause of death was given as "pneumonia and la grippe." He had been ill for six weeks.
1899 16 Jun Youngest son, Wilbur White, died. Diagnosis given was "locomotor ataxia" of five years duration. All three are buried in the cemetery at Mt. Zion Methodist Church.



Rev. John Wesley White (1843-1929) and Sarah Jane (Averill) White (1849-1897) with their youngest children, photo taken 1890. The oldest, William Wesley White and Walter Chancellor White were grown and gone.

Back Row: Stella, Charles, Martha Susan (Mattie) and Adelbert (Bert). John is sitting on his father's lap, then Edward Monroe. Mary Ada (Ada) is sitting on her mother's lap.

All that was good for the church, but it consumed so much time that he was often late getting home when wife and children needed him. Increasingly they struggled to make ends meet. In later life, Grandpa's motto was, "Charity begins at home." He told me about an occasion when he was just entering his teens. The family could not afford to buy sugar, but depended on sorghum molasses instead. Dictionaries refer to sorghum as a type of large grass, but as one who grew up on a farm, I would call it cane. Harvesting the tough stalks, crushing sap out, and boiling it down in huge iron pots out in the yard was a job for men. Petite Sarah Jane and her yet young children were really not up to the task. Great Grandfather was scheduled to be home by the time it matured, but was late in arriving. When weeks passed, she and the oldest two sons, Grandpa and Uncle Walter, whacked it down as best they could and cut it into sections so it would be ready for him to crush. He did not arrive home until after it spoiled. The family had nothing sweet to eat that winter.

Living in the 21st century as opposed to the 19th, it is hard to conceive of a saintly man treating his young family in that manner. Seeing it through his own eyes at that time, he was a missionary serving God and expected the family to do the same, for God's sake. Sarah Jane may have seen it the same way, or tried to. Tied down with all those precious young children, what else could she do? Grandpa revered her as a saint. She must have been.

Grandpa was a bright scholar. He wanted desperately to finish high school and read every book he could get his hands on. Instead his father hired him out to farmers and used the wages to support the family, again and again. In his late teens, one farmer delighted him with the gift of a sheep. He wanted to raise it as part of a nest egg to start his own farm in the future. His father sold it. Uncle Walter was 18 months younger. When his father started treating him the same way, he got fed up and disappeared. The family did not hear of him until he was an older man living with his daughter. He needed proof of identity. His siblings sent it to him and waited for him to write back. He never did. A year later they wrote--the letter came back. They had moved away.

Grandpa, in his late 20's and finally away from home, working to accumulate money to start his own farm; and Aunt Mattie, recently married, were on their own when their mother became ill. During a nippy spell in early spring, she heard cows bellowing. She went outside to care for them. She developed a sore throat and a cough that would not go away. When Grandpa heard about it, he was angry at his lazy brothers, who should have cared for the cattle. Actually, she was in late stages of tuberculosis. Great Grandmother Sarah Jane White died 31 July 1897 near Albany, Gentry Co. MO. She was only 49 years old, mother of 10 children, 9 living.

Missouri did not require vital records until much later, so a search for cemetery records was made. In 1974 a DAR chapter published "Gentry County Missouri Cemetery Inscriptions."

The only Sarah J. White in the whole county was buried in Hugginsville Cemetery, Huggins TWP about 5 miles WNW of Albany, but she was shown to have been only 19 years old at death. I despaired of ever learning where "near Albany" Great Grandmother died and was buried. Much later the light finally dawned. Being poor at the time, the family could not have come up with enough money to pay for an expensive tombstone. They had to settle for a cheap soft stone. Anyone who has visited old cemeteries is aware of what happens to soft stones over time. Stems of numbers disappear and cracks resemble etchings.. That stone was almost 80 years old when the ladies tried to read it. ~~They thought it said:~~

White, Sarah J. (1873-1892) Originally it said:
(1849-1897)

It seems heartbreaking that she lies among strangers with a cheap stone whilst her husband lies far away, surrounded by the graves of many of her children, and grandchildren she never met. But one should not fret. She is with them, and Grandpa, in Heaven!

Her death was an eye-opening shock to her husband, who then settled down as a regular minister, though he was still a strict disciplinarian--there were funny family stories about that, told behind his back. Aunt Stella, 28-years old and still single, became lady of the house, though she may not have been in the best of health for she died 10 years later. About ~~that~~ 1908 ~~he~~ he is said to have married a Kate Meade, though if so she did not live long, for Mama knew nothing about her. She said that for a while he was a minister at Morning Sun IA, about 30 miles from the Mississippi in the SE corner of the state. Sometime along the way he changed from being a Methodist to a Nazarene, a strict sect. That was certainly by 1921. Appanoose Co. IA history (p 84) says

"Church of the Nazarene of Centerville was organized in 1921. There were five charter members, Mr. & Mrs. Bill Bryant, John White, Mollie Crawford and Hula Shankster. These five people along with a small following, met in the home of the Bryants. When they outgrew the home they met in a church building at the corner of So. 18th & Terry.." (it grew and larger church buildings were constructed....)

In old age Great Grandfather John Wesley White stayed in a Veterans' Home in the winter and rented in the summer. He spent a lot of time visiting relatives. Mama (born Ada White) and her brother Ben loved his interesting family and other stories like places he had seen. I remember him vaguely, for I was very little. For some reason I fixated on his nice saddle tan shoes. He brought two pairs of fancy anklets for sister Billie and me. I got to take my pick for Billie was too little to care. I took the blue ones and she got the pink. It is not very clear, but I treasure the little snapshot of him holding her, with me in front. The sun was so bright I lowered my face, but I'm proud to be seen with him.

Great Grandfather Rev. John Wesley White (30 Nov 1843-01 Jul 1929) died at or near Centerville IA is buried in Oakland Cemetery in nearby Vermillion TWP (row 16) His monument says, Father, Co. C, 2nd Wis Cavalry 62-65.

Children of Rev. John Wesley and Sarah Jane (Averill) White:

1. William Wesley White b. 01 Jan 1869 m. 15 Mar 1898 Mary Lydia Dunn (See Forward)
2. Walter Chancellor White b. 17 Oct 1870 in Miami Co. KS disappeared out west (maybe Oklahoma??)
3. Estelle Jane White (called Stella) b. 21 Aug 1872 near Land KS, was unmarried when her mother died and she took over keeping house for the family. She d. 29 Mar 1908, possibly of TB, and is buried next to her father.
4. Edgar Barney White b. 29 May 1874 d. 30 Jan 1875. He is the Baby Eddie buried near his Averill grandparents.
5. Charles Ellsworth White b. 11 Mar 1876 teenager in the plaid jacket in the 1890 photo. Further details unknown but one supposes he had a farm & a family later.
6. Martha Susan b. 29 Jan 1878 is my beloved "Aunt Mattie" named for two grandmothers. On 03 Feb. 1897 She married Albert Walters who died. They had two children, Orville and Pearl Walters. On 01 July 1911 she m (2) George H. Rand, a pleasant Metropolitan Insurance agent from Boston who died about 1944. They lived in Merriam KS. Late in life she moved to live with her daughter Mrs Pearl Shreeve, and died 30 April 1956. in Indiana.
7. Elmer Adelbert b. 14 Apr 1880 d. 1923 and is buried near his father. He married Frances Bryant, perhaps daughter of the Nazarene couple mentioned on page 263.
8. Edward Monroe White b. 1883 was the little boy between his parents in the photo. An Edward V. White 1893-1954 (served WW I) is listed in the cemetery, with wife Gertrude, It seems to me that is he. *
9. John Wesley White b. 07 Aug 1886 was originally named John Leslie but changed his name. He was an extremely devout Nazarine who thought it was a shame Grandpa was a Baptist. His gravestone says he was an IA Sgt. Co. D 163 Ing. WW I. He d. 23 May 1967. He married Daisy Wright b. 1901 and they lived at Ft. Madison IA but buried in same cemetery as relatives.
10. Mary Ada White (called Ada) b. 02 March 1890 d. 02 Dec 1916 and is buried near her father. She died of tuberculosis. She was very pretty. She married Roy Simpson 13 July 1907 and had a son Garland Simpson who died as a child.

* Reasons for believing this is our Edward White-- V instead of M could easily be a typographical error, also 1893 instead of 1883-- either could have served in the war. The main reason is wife's name. There was a Gertrude White my kin talked a lot about, and she is the only Gertrude I can find.

William Wesley White, born 01 Jan 1869 east of the village of Lane Kansas near the farm of his grandparents, Mormon and Martha Clayton Averill. He was first grandchild on both sides and a darling of Martha Clayton, subject of this book. She could hardly keep her hands off him. She and Norman were estatic. As the toddler's hair turned yellow in the Kansas sunshine, they dubbed him their "Little Gold Dollar." The love was reciprocated, and they kept in touch though far away, the rest of their lives. In old age he told me about them. He was perhaps seven when his parents, Rev. John Wesley and Sarah Jane (Averill) White moved away to accommodate the mission district. It appears that in his childhood the family called him "Will" but after he grew up the neighbors called him "Wes."

After a rather deprived childhood, he planned ahead carefully. Soon after he left home he again worked for other farmers but now saved up his earnings until he could pay outright for farm animals and equipment, then he farmed as a sharecropper, living as a bachelor. (I own a treasured footlocker he used during that time and later.) Part of that time he lived in southern Caldwell Co. (SSE of Albany) then gradually moved closer to Kingston, the county seat. Still thinking of his mother's tragic death at age 49, he vowed that when he finally married he would never let his wife do any farm work. He needn't have been concerned about Grandma doing that--she was too frail. I don't know if either of them dated before then, but both were 29 when they married. He had been attending a Baptist church, and she a Christian church in a congregation founded by her grandfather Dwight Dodge before she was born.

On 13 March 1898 in that church, William Wesley White married Mary Lydia Dunn, born 13 Feb 1869 in Kingston. She was daughter of the late Judge Lemuel Dunn, Jr (1820-1883) and his wife Emma Adelia Dodge (1841-1932). She was this writer's grandmother. It would take a book longer than this one to tell about all her ancestors. They included 5 veterans of the American Revolution, 5 Mayflower Families, and one honest-to-goodness Charlemagne descent--not like some in books such as Browning's.* We will limit this to telling about her grandparents.

On the maternal side was Rev. Dwight Dodge (1798 Sturbridge MA-1869 MO) who was a blacksmith as well as preacher, and his 2nd wife Lydia W. Pearce (1802 Schoharie Co NY-1880 MO). ** Dwight and Lydia married 09 Dec 1840 in Sempronius, Cayuga Co. NY where he was a Baptist minister. Daughter Emma was born at nearby Summerhill. Caldwell Co. History was convinced by her older brother's wife that the family lived near Homer in Cortland Co. but that is a lie, though they were very close to that more fertile locale. I have pages taken from Dwight's Bible to prove the truth. They moved to Missouri right after the Mormons left.

*David L. Greene, The Royal Ancestry of Ipswich MA & Long Island Lawrences in The Genealogist 10:3-27 (1994) (Marie Lawrence Burnham)

** Jos. T. Dodge, Dodge Family of Essex MA (2 vols); B.F. Wilbour, Little Compton Families (RI) Sketches of Pearce, Wood, Wilbore etc Frederick C. Pierce Pearce Genealogy (pg 54 #13, Pg 66 #30 and pg 75 #69--James was Lydia W's father. She was mentioned as being in Kingston Mo.

Great Grandfather Lemuel Dunn Jr., born 08 June 1820 in Harrodsburg Kentucky, became a licensed physician (an apprenticeship was then sufficient) before studying law. He migrated to MO with older brother, Judge George W. Dunn who graduated from Transylvania Univ. in Lexington. Their grandfathers, Michael Dunn & John Campbell, of "Irish" descent, lived in SW VA & fought in the Revolution. Their parents, Major Lemuel Dunn Sr. & Sarah Reed Campbell, were married 14 March 1809 in Madison Co. KY & moved to Mercer Co. where their 7 children attended Cane Run Academy. Major Dunn had a farm & fulling mill before his premature death in 1828. Sarah continued with a few slaves for a while, as some of her children married there and others in Indiana when they all went there. A daughter & family went to IA later. The other four prospered in Indiana. 1850 census shows Sarah living with a daughter, other relatives nearby, in Orange Co. Though very young, Lemuel married his first wife, Sarah McCoy b. 07 Sep 1820 dau of Royce McCoy (d.1836) & wife Mahala Pound (d 1866). Lemuel & Sarah had 8 children when she died 24 Sep 1856 in Kingston, MO. (Her father had also been a minister!)

Though one of the daughters was older than she, young Emma Dodge soon had her eyes on Judge Dunn, charming and for those days cultured widower with a soft southern accent. (Grandma later told me he never drank intoxicating liquor and the only time in his life he ever swore was one time when he got so upset he said. DARNnit.") Why her parents allowed Emma to marry a man over twice her age, one cannot say. Maybe they were impressed, or maybe she was so enamoured they could not stop her. She was charmed by 4-year-old son Marion who had his own pony. He liked her so much he offered to give it to her.

On 31 Jan 1860, Emma Adelia Dodge b.09 Mar 1841 (not yet 19) married Judge Lemuel Dunn Jr., b. 02 Jan 1820. During their marriage he served a year in the State Legislature, his goal being to acquire a railroad line going through the county, in which he succeeded, except that it ran through Hamilton, not the county seat in Kingston as envisioned. In later years Hamilton grew to Kingston's detriment. During 1864 he was one of the curators of the university of MO at Columbia. The Civil War was going on, and despite his age he served 35 days in the county militia against the rebels as a private. (When she sought a Civil War widow's pension late in life, Washington DC denied it--because it was not federal service.) That happened to a great many MO families, as I learned in the National Archives in Washington DC. MO having entered the Union as a slave state, it had its own Civil War, its boundary roughly the Missouri River. On one occasion Emma and Lemuel went to a Abraham Lincoln rally at St. Joseph. She made a small flag for the occasion. It was so beautifully stitched that it was almost a work of art. Mama Showed it to us children. I'm glad to have seen it, for it eventually crumbled with age.

After the wedding ceremony, Emma moved into the large but crowded home of her husband. One daughter was older than she and others not much younger. Eventually two of her older sisters and two Dunn sons migrated to Chico TWP, Butte Co. CA No. of San Francisco.

A problem with being named Lemuel is that typed copies of written records invariably translate the name to Samuel. L & S in old script look much the same. The 1870 Caldwell Co. MO census is a case in point. Lydia Dodge is shown living between son Obadiah Dodge and daughter Emma. "Samuel" Dunn 50 born KY, wife Emma 29 b NY, Sarah 24, Marion 16, Dwight 5 and Mary 1, all born MO. Son Marion died two years later. The rest had left the nest, two to California. By 1880, Lydia, needing care, moved in with them. She died 04 Aug 1881 in her 79th year. By then Lemuel was not feeling so well, either. Medical bills piled up. He died 14 Mar 1883, age 63. For the sake of brevity, only children of the second marriage are listed.

Children of Judge Lemuel and Emma (Dodge) Dunn:

1. Dwight Dunn (1864-1933) m. Ada Bassett (1868-1950) from Coshocton Ohio. He was a cabinetmaker and seller in Hamilton. 2 children, Chloe Dunn m. Lewis Alee and Floyd m. Zula Kavanaugh. Later Dwight and Ada lived apart.
2. Mary Lydia Dunn m. William Wesley White. (See forward).
3. John Dunn (25 Aug 1878-07 Nov 1956) m. Lucy Deam in Braymer. They had a nice farm a little west of Kingston. No children.
4. William Benjamin "Ben" Dunn (09 Nov 1880-02 Mar 1953) worked in a mens clothing store for Charles Palmer, who died in 1921. In 16 Feb 1930 he married the widow, Mary Emily (Hunt) Palmer (21 Apr 1884-10 Sep 1960). dau of Oliver & Kate (Heniken) Hunt. By then the store was called "Dunns Toggery." Had they sold some of his mother's products there? She spent her final years in their home. She had first gone to stay with Grandma and Grandpa but did not like being in the country. There were hard feelings for a while as a result.

This writer remembers all those people from childhood. They were all exceptionally nice and well bred, but only the two oldest had children, a boy and a girl apiece, probably the result of poverty due to a teenaged girl marrying a much older man who already had twice the number of children she was to have. Probate of the will took a long time because medical and other bills had to be paid. The homestead had been purchased during the first marriage--Emma had simply moved in. Therefore, the house had to be sold and proceeds divided between all the descendants, including those in California. Emma had to go to work to support her children--hard to accomplish in those days. It is fortunate that she was such a talented seamstress. It is said she and her children received \$700--worth more then than now, but not enough. She became a tailor of mens suits and other clothing. Clumsy chain-stitch sewing machines existed but her work was much nicer though it took longer. There was a market for cheap boys' pants sans pockets but she declared that "Every little boy needs pockets!" She was not above taking in laundry if need be. Sons helped out as they grew older. It would have been good had she been able to collect an old-age Civil war pension like Rev. John White did.

Medicinal description of Vetterian as: "moral severity or hypoc-

A picture is worth a thousand words, but we must be selective. Photographs taken as early as the Civil war soon faded. One of Lemuel Dunn, though spotted, shows what Emma saw in him--dark hair, a neat beard, and very beautiful, sympathetic, dark eyes. Attractive when she was young, Emma put on pounds in middle age, then shriveled, with old age spots as our faded snapshot shows, when she was 83. She made it to 91. Hard workers live the longest. To her right, Rev. John White, age 83 two years later, looks more fit, holding my baby sister Billie, with me, age three, hiding my face from the blazing sun. I'm so proud to be seen with both of them! Whenever he came to visit, he always asked Grandma to take him to town in the horse and buggy to visit with Emma.

Grandpa and Grandma's wedding picture may not be very sharp, so it should be added that he was quite handsome when he was young. Not shown here is a faded photo of Gr-Gr Grandfather Dwight Dodge in which one can barely discern that he had a square face, Thick white hair, piercing eyes, and carried a cane for walking. Great Great Grandmother Lydia (Pearce) Dodge's photo is precious. She wears a dubious expression and a dark ruffled bonnet reminiscent of the days following the Revolution. Rhode Island had been occupied and partly devastated by the British for several years during the Revolution. Some residents had escaped and gone to the NY Schoharie Valley, only to have to fight against the raids of Loyalist Mohawk Chief Joseph Brant, whose headquarters were near Niagara. Lydia's grandfathers, Lt George Wood and 50-something private Giles Pearce, fought during the War, after which her parents, James Pearce & Phoebe Wood went to Schoharie where she was born in 1802, thence to Sempronius in the Military Tract where she met Dwight Dodge. His Grandfather Capt. Samuel Ellis of Sturbridge also fought in the Revolution.

PASSING OF MRS. LEMUEL DUNN

Emma A., daughter of Dwight and Lydia Dodge, was born in Summer Hill, New York, March 9, 1841, and died in Kingston, Sunday morning, January 31, 1932, the day of her 72nd wedding anniversary. At the age of nineteen she was united in marriage to Lemuel Dunn, well known in the law circles in early years.

Funeral services were held from the Christian church in Kingston, Monday afternoon. Mrs. Dunn was the last living charter member of this church, having affiliated 69 years ago.

Lydia's grand-daughter, Mary Dunn, was simply called Mary til her parents decided to register her birth and asked if she wanted a middle name. She chose Lydia because she loved her grandmother.

When she was a little girl she came down with a disease that nearly took her life, and left her so frail that, though of average height, she never reached 100 lbs unless with child. Her straight hair became curly during her illness. She had a lite complexion; her eyes were so black that the doctor could not see where the pupil ended.

Left - Obituary of Emma Adelia (Dodge) Dunn

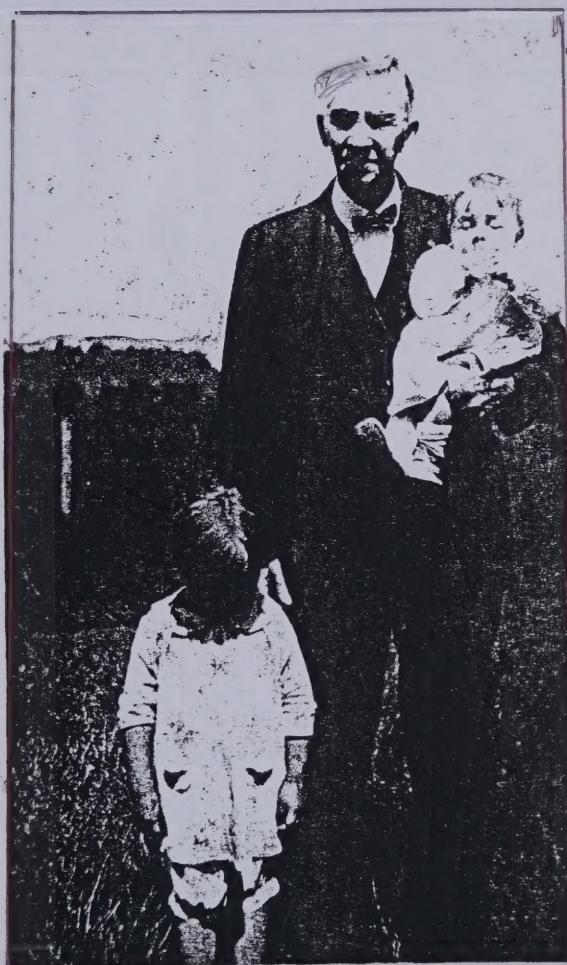
Clayton Family

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Right: Wedding
photograph of
William Wesley
White and
Mary Lydia Dunn
March 1898



Left: December 1924. Emma (Dodge) Dunn & G-Granddaughter
Norma Hansen, age 17 months



Right: John Wesley White with G-Granddaughters, Baby Billie Hansen
and Norma Hansen, age 3

Wesley and Mary Lydia White were devoted to each other, yet their personalities were so different that it was a source of amusement to us grandkids. Billie & I were taught to be ladylike. Most of our friends were strait-laced in those days, but Grandma was a throwback to the prudish Victorian era--perhaps like her father Lemuel who thought "darn" was a dirty word. Her father-in-law John White corrected her when she referred to harness over the horse's stomach, saying, "Horses don't have stomachs, they have bellies." Bull was another dirty word--she called them "gentleman cows," ad infinitum. She was a chatterbox, the favorite topic her kin and ancestry. Billie and I inherited our interest in genealogy from her. Despite wars, depressions and severe drought, they gradually acquired a large farm and a home in town by old age. The Hamilton Advocate said;

Ex-Farmer Owns Town Site of Salem

HAMILTON, Mo., Oct. 26.—(Special)—Of very few people can it be said that they own a whole town, yet that is the case with Wesley White, retired farmer, who now lives in Hamilton. Mr. White owns the town site of Salem, the first town to be started in what is now Caldwell County. At the time of the founding of the hamlet, it was in the center of Ray County, commonly called the Mother of Counties.

The history of the town of Salem, or Salemtown, as the early settlers called it, could be enclosed in ten years, 1833-1843. It became a ghost town in Caldwell County soon after Kingston was started as the second county seat in Caldwell County in 1843.

Beginning Accidental

The beginning of Salem was quite accidental. The three Lyons brothers, Mormon refugees, had settled in the backwoods and started a sawmill. Soon a few other settlers built log cabins near them, and a hamlet was founded. They called the town "Salem," meaning "peace."

Before Caldwell County was organized in 1836, Salem was the

voting precinct in north Ray County. After the Mormon expulsion from Caldwell County the old Lyon mill passed into Gentile hands.

The town was laid out into town lots with the hope that it would be the new county seat to follow the Mormon city of the West. An old-fashioned inn as built to accommodate travelers seeking new homes. But the new county seat went to the town of Kingston.

Seeks Marks of Old Town

The Salem Mill then passed into the hands of Sam Ritchie, who with his wife, Nancy Ritchie, ran it many years. Mr. Ritchie ran the mill until the end of the Civil War. The Ritchie Mill stones from old Salemtown are now placed on the grounds of the Hamilton Public Library. The stones are 112 years old.

Mr. White, the present owner, sees marks of the old town in the numerous wells on his farm and the remains of roads and even a brick kiln which once operated on the old town site. The old pegs could be seen for 50 years after the town itself disappeared, but now they have been removed.

Mary Lydia White, born 13 Feb 1869, dau. of Lemuel & Emma (Dodge) Dunn, living in Hamilton, MO, died 19 Nov 1953 at the age of 84. I did not receive a copy of her obituary, but was told that a day or two before she started to step and fell down, breaking her leg. Taken to the hospital in Cameron, the doctors reported that "her whole body was filled with cancer." Death ended her suffering. She was buried in Kingston cemetery, where her husband Wesley White joined her in years to come.

The obituary of her husband at right has an error in one respect. There never was such a place as Mt. Pleasant, Kansas. He told me himself that he was born near Lane, KS (see map, bottom of pg 222). The wrong information must have come from my grieving mother, Ada White Yoakum, not thinking straight. I do not want to sound disrespectful, but Mama, though confident, always got the family stories so mixed up that, to write this book correctly, I had to search the records to see what really happened. That must apply to more families than one might expect.

Now we remind ourselves that this book is about the ancestry of Martha Clayton, and that William Wesley White was her oldest and very beloved grandchild. As we proceed a little more will be mentioned about him and his wife Mary Lydia. Less will be told about their two children, Ben and Ada, and still less about the Grand & great grandchildren. We will preface this by reminding ourselves that Grandpa was a very intelligent person who loved to read and wanted to finish high school but never got the chance because he had to work to support his father's family. His son and daughter finished high school. He was very proud of me for getting good grades. I was among the descendants who went to college. Quite a few great-grandchildren finished college, medical doctor & PHD among them, Grandpa must be very gratified!

Grandpa liked to read good books. He subscribed to the daily paper which arrived in the mailbox a day late. It was a quarter mile up the gravel road. At age four I was forbidden to go to the mailbox but I did it anyway, to be helpful. He also liked good music, especially the Boston Pops.

WESLEY WHITE, 74, DIES

William Wesley White, son of John Wesley White and Sarah Jane Averall White, was born Jan. 1, 1869, near Mt. Pleasant, Kans. He died Dec. 23, 1963, at the Elliott Rest Home in Hamilton at the age of 94 years, 11 months and 23 days.

He was united in marriage to Mary Lydia Dunn Mar. 15, 1889. To this union two children were born, Ben Dunn White of Arizona, who died in 1953, and Ada Yoakum.

Mr. White was a member of the Baptist Church. Most of his life was spent in Caldwell county as a farmer until he retired at the age of 75 and spent a few years in Hamilton. He then resided with his daughter, Mrs. James Yoakum, and Mr. Yoakum east of Kingston four years and for the past year and a half had been at the Elliott Rest Home.

He is survived by the daughter, Mrs. Yoakum; a brother, John White, Ft. Madison, Ia.; five grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. Mrs. White died in 1953.

The funeral was Thursday at 2:00 p. m. at Clark Funeral home in Kingston, conducted by Rev. Harold Burk. Burial was in Kingston cemetery.

William Wesley and Mary Lydia (Dunn) White had two children:

Ben White (1899-1953) and Ada White (1903-2006).

(1) Benjamin Dunn White, b. 20 May 1899 near Kingston MO, was helpful on the family farm as he was growing up. Soon after he graduated from high school, he was invited to visit his grandfather Rev. John White for a week or so. Ben enjoyed the experience. He reported that his grandfather was a good cook who ate with nice dishes and a sparkling white tablecloth. He wanted to be helpful but was hesitant for fear he might break something.

Aunts and uncles had written glowing reports about California. He decided to go there, though the family missed him. He liked the climate at Santa Barbara, where he worked a few years in the oil fields. On 16 Jan 1926, at nearby Taft, Kern Co. CA he married Esther Inez Stone, born 22 Mar 1898 at Wenatchee, Chelan Co. WA. daughter of James Stone (16 Dec 1842-La Porte Indiana-25 Nov 1931 Los Angeles Co CA) and his wife, Sarah Jane Sparks (08 June 1861 Leavenworth KS-31 July 1940 Long Beach CA). Esther moved with her family to Kirkland WA, then New Mexico and California.

Esther was a delightfully sweet person. About 1930, when their oldest son Don was a toddler they decided to take a surprise visit to his parents in Kingston. Grandpa was so surprised that he didn't recognize him until he looked twice! Though I was only about seven at the time, I remember how we all enjoyed the visit. Don took to Billie--I remember him with his arm around her neck wherever he went. Esther kept up correspondence with the family afterwards. They had removed to Wilcox, Cochise Co. AZ. This is in the far SE corner of the state on Highway 10 which leads to Lordsburg, Hidalgo Co. New Mexico, across the state line. This is also near the Mexican border. Farming there required a lot of cooperation in harvesting, etc., with the neighbors, but they were fairly successful. On 20 Jan 1946, Mrs. Esther White died there of a cerebral hemorrhage. They had two sons.

On 23 July 1947, Ben married 2) Opal Matilda Lewis, who had children, at Lordsburg. In 1949, Ben sold the farm and bought a store in San Simon, a town inside the Arizona line on Interstate Hwy 10, just between the other two towns. It was profitable but the hours were very long, and it turned out that there was turmoil between the citizens. He tried not to take sides but it was hard. He decided to sell the store, and was working part-time at a gas station while deciding what to do next. He was involved in an accident on a business trip to Lordsburg and died 28 June 1953. He is buried beside Esther in Wilcox. The widow went to live with a daughter in Texas.

There were two sons, : Burchard Donald White & James Wesley White.

Besides family lore, information about Ben and Esther (Stone) White was provided by their son James White and pages he sent from gook, Eva Laughlin LeBlanc, Descendants of Henry Stone & Tabitha Tuttle
I wish we had room for more details.

(A) Burchard Donald "Don" White was born 02 Nov 1926 in Taft, Kern Co. CA. After he graduated from high school in Wilcox AZ he served in the US Navy & discharged in 1949 at the end of the Korean War. In Seattle 23 Sep 1949, he married 1) Nancy Gay Staggs a distant cousin, b. 11 July 1931, dau. of Milton and Erma (Morris) Staggs. They were divorced and had two children, who then lived with their mother. (1960)

1. David Milton White b 1951 m. 22 Sep 1978 Susan Husky

2 ch: Kris White m. Scott Mahlum & Hannah White m. Tom O'Boyle

2. Claudia Louise White b. 1959 m 19 Aug 1973 Wayne O'Banion

3 ch: Amy Louise, Jacob Christopher & ? Lucy O'Banion

Donald m 2) in the 60's Sylvia McIntosh who had a dau. Sheri. They divorced in the 1970's after 10 years.

Donald m 3) 16 Dec 1979 Joan Lowe, dau of John & Mildred (Ness) Lowe. She graduated from Portland State University. Donald was a marketing supervisor at Washington Natural Gas Co. in Seattle. He and Joan love to go sailing and do a lot of traveling.

(B) James Wesley White "Jim" was born 03 Oct 1934 at Wilcox Arizona. In Seattle on 18 August 1957, he married Nancy Louise Byrd b. 08 June 1938 in Los Angeles, dau. of Arthur L. Byrd and his wife Vivian Laughlin. After high school she attended Graceland College in Lamoni Iowa. Jim & Nancy are second cousins once removed. on his mother's side, a happy and devoted couple. He worked in at Boeing in Seattle in a supervisory position for 33 years, then took early retirement. They lived a while at Redmond, then Woodinville, in King County. For several years they had great pleasure running a campground at a beautiful, scenic site. They are active in the Reformed Church of Latterday Saints.

Two Children:

1. Diane Renee White b. b. 1959 m. 07 June 1986 Brett Allen

Webberley 2 children: Paige Lanae Webberley and Austin James Webberley.

2. Scott Allan White b. 1962 m. 25 Aug 1984 Laurie Lynn Parker.

2 ch: Derrick Matthew White & Nicholas Isaac White.

Both of these families were living in Portland Oregon when the information was received.

(A) Burchard Donald "Don" White was born in Wilcox AZ 02 Nov 1826

(2) Ada White, born 23 October 1903, attended rural Hazel View grade school, then went to high school in Kingston, about a 4-mile hike each way. In bad weather she could stay overnight with her Grandmother Emma Dunn in town. She was a great admirer of Emma. Toward the end of her junior year it was decided that schools in the city were much better, and that she should take her senior year there. She went to stay with her Aunt Mattie (White)(Walters) Rand in Merriam KS, a suburb of Kansas City KS. Grandma cried when she left. Coincidentally, a baby girl was left on the Rand doorstep. She was named Audrey Rand. Ada had come in time to celebrate the wedding of her cousin, Pearl Walters to Frank Shreeve. A lovely ceremony was held in Aunt Mattie's livingroom--consecrated by Rev. John White. The newly-weds decided to live there for a few years, a convenience to all, for Frank had a nice car--not a new invention, but they were not common. They all enjoyed taking trips. Many city streets were not yet paved. Next year their only child, Carol Joyce "Joy" Shreeve was born.

After graduation, Ada worked at a candy factory. Employees were allowed to eat all they wanted, for the initial craving usually did not usually last long. That must be where she met a nice auburn-haired young man who drove a delivery hack and also had a car of his own as well. Though not quite 19, she gave her age as 21 when they eloped .

At Kansas City, Wyandotte Co. KS (map pg 222) Ada White married (1) Victor Emanuel Hansen on 12 August 1922. Victor was born 03 May 1901 in Sheldon, O'Brien Co. IA. His parents were Simoni Hansen (12 Jan 1872-30 Apr 1953) and Karen Christina "Carrie" Madsen (12 June 1872-04 Oct 1904), both born in Denmark. Simoni had two sisters who did not emigrate. His parents were Simon Hansen of Ejler, Jutland and his wife Kirsten Franzen. Carrie's sister, Elnora "Nora" Madsen was a witness to her wedding 30 Nov 1894 at LeMars Iowa. Other relatives may have come to America as well, but if so they have not been identified. Her parents were Mads Petersen and Johanna Nielsen. In Denmark the surname usually changed in each generation. Vic had an older brother, Arthur S. Hansen (6 years older--born August 1895 in Le Mars) who will be mentioned later. Carrie was very beautiful.

Simoni Hansen attended Skanderborg normal school, then Aarhus Business College before coming to America. At age 20, in LeMars IA, he attended Western Union (later called Westmar) College in LeMars, Plymouth Co. IA. The 1900 census shows the couple with 5-year-old Art still there, but next year they moved to Sheldon where he became co-owner of a hardware company, and Victor was born. A year or two later Carrie became very ill with tuberculosis. Back then it was believed that crisp mountain air could treat and sometimes cure the disease. Unconfirmed family lore was that sister Nora had married and gone to live in Colorado.

Mrs. Karen Christina Hansen died 12 October 1904 in Denver Colorado at 33 years & 3 months of age. The death certificate says she contacted tuberculosis in Denmark, exacerbated by childbearing. She had been there 16 months, and was buried in Fairmount Cemetery.

Six months later - 28 April 1905, Simoni married 19-year old Trine Mathieson in Sheldon. Returning to LeMars, He became partner in what was later called Hansen-Kaun Hardware Co. By 1935 he was sole owner of the very large Hansen Hdw. Co. He concentrated on business and left running the home to his wife. Teenaged Trine did not like the boys very much, though she was enthusiastic about her own three children (Margery, Donald & Elaine) when they came along. Though mistreated, 9-year-old Arthur coped and tried to shield his 3-year old brother Victor. less adaptable. His own mother had been sick most of his life. During World War I, Art served in LeMarsUnit, Co. K of the 2nd Mechanized Batt. 133rd Infantry. Later, to get away, Vic joined up in the Navy but was discharged when they realized he was underage.

As soon as he came of age, Victor Hansen followed highways along the Missouri River to its junction with the Kansas River--the Kansas City metropolis. Being healthy, presentable, and a good driver, he was hired to operate an armored vehicle, wearing a uniform. throughout the area. After he married Ada White, they moved to Rosedale in Wyandotte Co. to be close to work. These youngsters had to learn to budget--not easy at first--and bought a little home on the installment plan from an older couple. Vic liked to read cowboy novels and ~~liked~~ the name Jewell, he might name a son that. Eleven months after the wedding, 08 July 1923, a daughter, Norma Jewell Hansen, was born. The snapshots below are not very sharp, but do show how proud he was, and how gently he cared for me.



When Ada became pregnant in late spring 1925, Vic worried about making ends meet, not realizing that more serious danger was near. The corrupt Pendergast machine was slowly taking over the government, accepting bribes from dangerous gangs. Contraband or valuable goods could be shipped in vehicles like the one he drove. He was not able to get off work long enough on the 4th of July holiday that year when Ada and Norma went with Aunt Mattie's family on a visit to her parents, Grandpa and Grandma White. The day she returned, Ada found him nervous and upset--he soon drove away in the car. She never saw him again, nor did I. I lost my father before my second birthday. As hours and days became weeks, Ada became hysterical. Perhaps pregnancy hormones were a factor.

(At age 20, living and working in Kansas City, Aunt Mattie had a talk with me. She wanted me to know how precious I had been to my Dad, and that time after time she had seen us together, and he would never, ever have deserted me. She believed he had been killed by a gang, and could have identified crooks to the police. Things had been stolen from his abandoned vehicles. Soon afterwards mutilated bodies were found in the river. Modern identification techniques did not exist in 1925. I asked her, "If you knew all that, why didn't you tell Mama?" She replied that the family believed that Ada was so near a nervous breakdown that the information would drive her over the edge. Those words did not sink in at first. Deep wounds heal slowly; by then I had been brainwashed, reminded repeatedly of my father's guilt and how much I was like him. But the signs were there all the time. Aunt Mattie was right!)

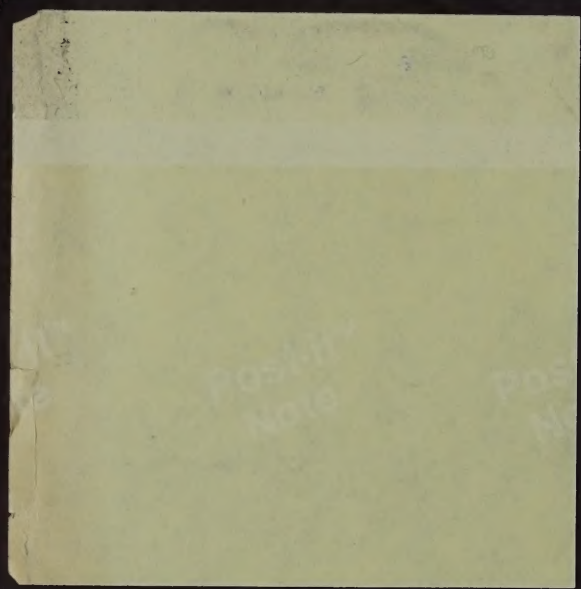
Poor Ada, only 21 years old, with a 2-year old and another on the way, no husband and no source of income, could not pay for the home they were buying. The people who held the mortgage were so sorry for her that they gave back all the money the Hansens had paid them. She had no option but to return to her parents' home. She gave the money to her father, Wesley White. She said later that he spent much more than that on her. She slept with little Norma on a bed in the SW end of the house. Aunt Mattie came to assist in the birthing when the baby arrived on 25 Feb 1926, named Billie Gene Hansen after her Grandpa's first name William. Having no crib at the time, the baby was placed in a large dresser drawer. Grandma became very attached to Billie, calling her "my baby."

All that time, Ada was hoping Vic would return, no matter what. One day a neighbor reported that there was a red-haired hobo in the area. She held her breath, hoping that would be him. By then Grandpa & Grandma probably thought he had been killed, as did Aunt Mattie, but could not be sure of it, and Ada's emotions were still too fragile to mention it to her. As time passed she finally decided it would be best to find a new husband and get away from parental supervision. She obtained a divorce for desertion--the best alternative, for there was no proof he was dead. She later complained that none of the desirable single men wanted to be saddled with stepchildren. Then a rather impoverished family moved into a home a quarter mile down the road. The father was blind and going deaf, and his

Ferox A 234 + 235
then returned to Clayton
Berkeley.

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— 2700 —



Sarah Jane Averill, third child of Norman and Martha (Clayton) Averill, was born 18 October 1850 in McDonough Co. IL. When she was almost two, her mother Martha bundled up Sarah Jane and her brothers, and the family set out in covered wagons. She was so little then that, in later life, she could not remember Illinois, nor the rather dramatic inconveniences they endured before they settled down on their very nice but still untilled acreage in Pilot Mound. The schooling was good even though the buildings were less than fancy at first. They learned proper manners and went to church where, when she was 17, a nice young man began preaching. There was mutual attraction. The wedding took place shortly before her 18th birthday.

Sarah Jane Averill and John Wesley White were married 15 Sept 1867. There was a lovely ceremony at the home of the bride, marriage performed by Rev. E. H. King. Witnesses who signed their certificate were Mrs. King and a Mr. Hessig. Among the guests were the groom's father and stepmother, Rev. Barney and Mariah (Highbanks) White, and the groom's two little sisters and brother, all under the age of five. John's own mother, Susan Griffith, Barney's second wife, had died when he was barely in his teens, and will be told of later. He was born 30 November 1843 in Clayton Co. IA, the day "clear and cold."

Sarah Jane's husband had served in the Cavalry during the Civil War, as had her deceased older brother, William Clayton Averill, but from Wisconsin rather than Iowa. John had signed up so much later that he was not exposed to so many battles. Others of his regiment, The Wisconsin Second Cavalry, had fought three years by then. They suffered greatly at Vicksburg and other areas. Quite a few, captured by the Rebel Army, were taken to the infamous Andersonville Prison in SW Georgia--a stockade where 30,000 Union prisoners were held at a time. Poor sanitation, lack of food and clothing caused soldiers to die off in droves!

Private John Wesley White had been working at the Beetown Lead mines in Grant Co. Wisconsin before he went to Prairie duChien to enlist for one year in the Cavalry, on 02 Sept 1864. He was described as age 20, miner, 5feet 9 inches tall, light hair, fair complexion, hazel eyes. He was enlisted 09 Sept., by Capt Clark of the WI Second Cavalry and joined his regiment from the depot (on the Mississippi River) on 08 November, and in the field at Memphis Tennessee on 21 Dec 1864. The already existing part of the regiment had come there from Vicksburg on 08 October. The Regiment History is quoted below, starting at this point: *

"On 21 Dec they started on the "Grierson Raid" marching about 400 miles through TN & Mississippi. At Egypt Station they encountered the enemy & captured nearly 500 prisoners...They then passed thru Lexington & Benton & reached Vicksburg 05 Jan 1865. A few days

later back to Memphis, soon after on the "mud raid" in Arkansas & Louisiana four weeks, then to Memphis. ..History was made rapidly those days. On 12 April we rec'd news of Lees surrender to Grant. with great rejoicing. The city & camps were illuminated.,.,,Five days later rec'd news that Lincoln was shot..Cavalry & city dressed in mourning. flags at half-staff....On 26 April Gen Johnston surrendered to Gen. Sherman, then it was over. The Union was saved, but at what a cost of life, suffering and treasure!

The Second Cavalry had been in the service about 3½ years and seen hard service and, as the war was over, nearly every man wanted to ..go home. But the Regt. had to remain about 8 mos longer...." (Then he adds that Gen. Washburn, the old Col. still in command let some go, not well explained.) Perhaps seasoned cavalrymen were needed more for the task ahead. Private White was mustered out at Memphis on 14 June 1865.

Now that we have learned something about the military service of Sarah Jane (Averill) White's husband in the Civil War, it is time to tell something of his lineage. John Wesley White's mother, Susan Griffith, died pitifully young, but we know more of her ancestry than we do of his father Barney White.

Like Philo Averill's descendants (page 193) some of our Whites had strange ideas. My mother, Ada White, insisted that the name of her great grandmother was "Susanna Griffin," and that White was originally "Whitte," and they came from Wales. (Why do so many families that aren't, think they are Welsh?) And Grandpa told me he had Indian blood, but he didn't know where it came from. After years of digging, my own take on this is that those things apply to the Griffiths, not the Whites. The name seems Welsh and is mis-spelled in many records as well as by Mama. And after much searching in the colonial records of the Indian trade in Colonial South Carolina, I finally discovered Grandpa's Cherokee Indian blood, also through the Griffiths. A pedigree chart is provided here, but it cannot tell everything. We will start with the Indian blood.

Our Susan Griffith's 3-Great Grandmother was a Cherokee maiden (daughter of a chief whose name I didn't find) who became a second wife (by Indian rites) of widower, Colonel William Hatton, chief factor of the colonial South Carolina Indian Trade, One of the most effective ways to prosper in that early time and place. The marriage increased his power over the tribes. but he must have loved this daughter--his all-white older son did, and the records show instances of John Hatton, his sister, and her husband Richard Pearis acting together during dangerous times of tribes feuding against one another. Though one of the tomes is missing, they do describe Col. Hatton's background somewhat. He came from Cowley, a suburb of Oxford, England and settled on the Ashley River part of the city of Charleston (then called Charles Town) recently formed. He was born perhaps in 1685 or so. The book describes his half-hearted beginning of what became a brilliant, successful career.*

*W.L. McDowell, ed, Jnl of the Commission of the Indian Trade
(of Colonial S.C.)

Averill is a place name in Normandy used by Normans who came to England after the conquest.

As with other early Averill printed sketches they did not know the true origin of Wm. Averill I. But it is nice to know more of Thomas² Averill!

American Families MPL#9292 A51AM
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AVERILL.

Averell-Averill Arms—Azure, a cross ermine fleury or, in dexter point a buck's head cabossed argent, attired of the third.
(Burke: "General Armory.")

Averell, or Averill, is an ancient English family name that originated as Avery, and is derived from several sources. First, from Avarius, meaning a "keeper of birds"; second, Avery, referring to the place where forage for the King's horses was kept; and third, from Alberie, a German personal name softened in Norman times to Aubrey. Another derivation of Averell is that of place of residence, and the present spelling of the name is a corruption of Haverhill, a town in Suffolk, England. This town received its name from the Dutch name, Hyver, meaning a "hill sown with oats." The name is also spelled Avenell, referring to the son of Avenal.

Legends in various branches of the Averill (Averell) family trace the ancestry of the family to many places. There are traditions that the family came from Scotland, Ireland, and England, but no definite source has been found. One of the first of the name was Hugh de Averle, who lived in Hunts County in the thirteenth century. The name Averill is found in Staffordshire, Bucks, Devon, and Somerset counties. The name is found in Oxfordshire during the reign of Edward I, spelled as Avery.

William Averell, the American ancestor of this branch of the family was the eldest son of Nicholas and Dorcas Averell, of Ash, Kent (near London). He was the grandson of Robert Averell, who was buried at Ash, and was mentioned in a chancery case in 1638. Robert Averell was the son of Thomas Averell, of Ridley, Kent, England, who died in September, 1556.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames"; Lower "Patronymica Britannica"; Barber: "British Family Names"; Arthur: "Dictionary of Family and Christian Names"; Clara A. Avery: "The Averell-Averill-Avery Family," pp. 6, 51.)

WILLIAM AVERELL (AVERILL), the first member of this family in America, was the son of Nicholas and Dorcas Averell, of Ash, County Kent, England. He was born at Ash, near Farmingham, Kent, between 1611-13, and died in 1653 at Ipswich, Massachusetts. There is a family tradition that he came to Ipswich, Massachusetts, with

the Cogswells in 1635. The first mention of William Averell is as a proprietor of Ipswich in 1637. A land grant is mentioned in the Ipswich County Record, called the "Town Proceedings," on March 2, 1637, granting to William Avery six acres of planting ground on the further side of Muddy River, and also twenty acres of upland and six acres of meadow at "Chibacco neare Allin Pearleyes." The following year William "Avery" had a house lot lying near the great cove, and in 1646 he is recorded as keeping a herd of goats.

William Averell married, probably in England, Abigail, and they had seven children. Children (order of birth not ascertained):

1. William, married, in 1661, Hannah Jackson.
2. Thomas, of whom further.
3. Sarah, married, in 1663, John Wildes.
4. John.
- Three others.

(Clara A. Avery: "Averell-Averill-Avery Family," pp. 51-73; G. T. Little: "Genealogical and Family History of Maine," Vol. III, p. 1522; C. H. Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 24.)

II.

THOMAS AVERELL (also spelled Averall, Averill, Everell, Everill, and Avery), son of William and Abigail Averell, was born probably in England, and died before April 7, 1714. He is first mentioned by name in the Ipswich Court Records and files: "Court 31; 3: 1649: Will Avery Jr., Thomas Avery, John, Anibal and Thomas Robinson Sr., for defect in watching."

In another record, John Wildes of Topsfield, states: "My brother Averill tried to have the accuser state his testimony against his sister." This refers to Sarah Averill Wilde, who was accused of witchcraft. "It seems unquestionable that Thomas Averell, then of York County, Maine, was the 'Brother Averell' alluded to by John Wilde." Thomas Averell owned lands at Wells, York County, Maine, October 20, 1671, and at Cape Nedick, 1680-89. Before his death he had lived at Jebana (Scarboro) and had removed from there to York, and back to Cape Nedick, returning at last to York.

He married, December 8, 1657, at Ipswich, Massachusetts, Frances Collins, probably the daughter of John Collins, of Salem, in 1643, and of Gloucester in 1646.

Children:

1. Sarah, born March 23, 1666, at Topsfield, Massachusetts; married Ebenezer Lufkin, or "Lovekin" of Gloucester, son of Thomas Lufkin of Gloucester, Massachusetts.
2. Samuel.
3. Joseph.
4. Job, of whom further.
5. Benjamin, married Mary Chambet.
6. John.

(Clara A. Avery: "Averell-Averill-Avery Families," pp. 97-103; Essex Antiquarian, Vol. VIII, July, 1904; Essex County Court Papers, Vols. I-III, p. 109.)

III.

JOB AVERELL, also called Avarall, Averill, and Avery, son of Thomas and Frances (Collins) Averell, was born in 1671 and died at York, Maine, July 5, 1726. He

was a prominent citizen in York, Maine, and is called in deeds, yeoman, fisherman and husbandman. He was also a shipowner, as appears in a bill of sale for a sloop of his. The following record is interesting in that it shows how frequently a man's name was spelled in different ways, thus complicating early records and increasing the difficulties of tracing a family line:

Edward "Ball" and Job "Avory" . . . inhabitants of the town of Yorke, testify relative to a sloop taken at York harbor November 8, 1711, by a Frenchman and three Indians and their pursuit by Ensign Williams, Hilton and Co. Signed:

EDW. BEALE,
JOB AVERALL.

Job Averell, with others, petitioned from the town of Wiscasset and Mounsweg Bay at the eastward part of the Province of Maine that they be made into a town, able to have their own council and minister and not be joined to Frankfort. He is also mentioned as being the administrator of his father's estate from 1714 until his death.

Job Averell married, about 1701, Mary Preble, daughter of Joseph Preble, of County Kent, England, and of Scituate, Massachusetts, and York, Maine. She died at York, Maine, before October 16, 1745.

Children:

1. Mary, born December 11, 1701.
2. Joseph, born October 24, 1704, died, unmarried, November 16, 1723-24, at York, Maine.
3. Lydia, born January 26, 1706-07, died October 14, 1723.
4. Samuel, of whom further.
5. Job, Jr., born March 2, 1710-11, died September 21, 1732, at York, Maine, unmarried.
6. Abigail, born February 10, 1713-14; married John Matthews. Both were living at North Yarmouth, Maine, October 6, 1747.
7. Elizabeth, born February 8, 1715-16.

(Clara A. Avery: "Averell-Averill-Avery Families," pp. 146-49; "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," 1896, Vol. L, pp. 207-08; "Massachusetts Archives," Book 116, pp. 736-738.)

IV.

SAMUEL AVERILL, son of Job and Mary (Preble) Averell (Averill), was born April 18, 1709, at York, Maine, and died before May 20, 1746, at York, Maine, when his wife Edith was appointed administrator of his estate. He took an active part in all town activities and is mentioned frequently in the records. His real estate transactions were numerous, probably resulting in his being a large landholder, but not particularly wealthy, for on his death, his widow sold some of his land to pay some debts. The inventory of Samuel Averill's estate, taken June 7, 1746, mentions among other possessions, "39 acres of wilderness land, 64 acres of land, dwelling house and barn, silver buttons, gold rings, one Bible, Sunday Books, pewter platter, 8 pewter plates, stock," etc. Total valuation two hundred and eighty-four pounds.

An example of one of the real estate transactions is as follows:

We, Joseph Weare, Jon Hutchins Husbandman, Samuel Averill, and Josiah Webber Coasters, all of York . . . for 350 pounds paid us by Benj. Marston of Salem do sell unto him a certain neck of land situate at Casco Bay in the County of York called Pottsneck . . . containing 800 acres on the sea, westerly on a river or creek together with the Island lying about 50 or 60 rods southward of the sd neck, which neck and island we this day purchased of the sd Benjamin and



Averell
(Averill)

(These are arms
of the Kent
family, not ours)

Elizabeth Marston, they reserving 100 acres on the N. E. part of the neck and half the mines and minerals as expressed in their deed to us. June 24, 1737.

Samuel Averill was also associated with shipbuilding. York, Maine, was one of the first localities along this part of the coast to take up shipbuilding. It seems probable that the first "coaster" built in York was constructed prior to 1670, for in that year upon the Mousam River, hailing from York, sailed the first craft of any considerable size in those waters. Job Averill was a shipowner, and Samuel is called a "mariner" in some of the ancient land records. Among the owners and masters of ships in later years appears the name "Averhill," probably members of the same family.

Samuel Averill married "Eadeth" (Edith) Hutchins, daughter of Jonathan Hutchins, of York, Maine.

Children, all born at York, Maine:

1. Joanna, born December 12, 1736.
2. Samuel, born September 25, 1740; married, April 2, 1779, Mary; lived for a time at Maja-bagaduce, and were living in 1812 at York, Maine.
3. Joseph, of whom further.
4. Job, born March 14, 1743-44, married Margaret Simpson.

(Clara A. Avery: "Averell-Averill-Avery Families," pp. 270-75; York County Deeds, Vol. VI, p. 226; E. C. Moody: "History of the Town of York, Maine," p. 213.)

V.

JOSEPH AVERILL, son of Samuel and Edith (Hutchins) Averill, was born August 29, 1742, at York, Maine, and died in 1822 at Marshfield, Maine. He was a tanner and carpenter by trade and lived in York, Marshfield, and, in 1774, in Machias, Maine, where he helped build the first meeting house. At Machias he subscribed to the building fund in 1778, and to the ministerial fund of about the same time. He was on



Rev. John Wesley White (1843-1929) and Sarah Jane (Averill) White (1849-1897) with their youngest children, photo taken 1890. The oldest, William Wesley White and Walter Chancellor White were grown and gone.

Back Row: Stella, Charles, Martha Susan (Mattie) and Adelbert (Bert). John is sitting on his father's lap, then Edward Monroe. Mary Ada (Ada) is sitting on her mother's lap.

White-Griffith Families

Assuming that William White was about 25 when his son his own birth must have been about 1790--a time when whites in Canada were Loyalists of the Revolutionary War. The site of Barney's birthplace reveals that of his parents. It was in the vicinity of Buffalo NY, at that time a tiny river port on Lake Erie, close to the Niagara River separating the US from the Niagara peninsula in Canada. Our branch has not yet discovered the maiden name of Barney's mother Hannah. We assume the couple was married in Canada before crossing the border, though we know very little about their lives. Did they own a home or farm in New York?

Western New York censuses for 1810 and 1820 list several William Whites, but tedious search reveals that they were all Yankees, especially from Connecticut. Western migration on both sides of the border had become rather common by the War of 1812. For all we know, they could just have been passing through when their son was born. In case they were living in New York during the war, a short description is appropriate. That part of New York, being furthest west, was still in a rather primitive condition.

On 11 February 1815, Americans received word that the Treaty of Ghent, ending the war, had been signed. That was a month and a half before Barney's birth 30 April 1815. All of New York and New England had been against the war, but eventually fought grudgingly, especially the sparsely-settled pioneers west of the Genessee River (Holland Purchase). They had their hands full chopping down forests to build log cabins for their families. Most of their money had gone to pay for their land--no barns. Only two crude roadways went west, both inconvenient for some of them who made do with blazed trails. No fences--earmarked cattle roamed through the woods at will. So far not enough land had been cleared to raise more than meager crops. If a man went to fight the family might starve, besides he had no idea how to fight and lacked the equipment. (Twenty years later their neat homesteads would have all the amenities plus churches, schools and stores--but not that soon.)

In contrast Canadians at Niagara, having been organized much earlier, were past the pioneer stage, with various kinds of factories. Bountiful farms and apple and peach orchards marketed the surplus. Citizens there did not want to fight, either, but were well trained with British officers. One of their first acts was to capture the ancient Fort Niagara on the NY side. Poorly-trained soldiers there did not resist--they had not been told that a war was going on. Late in 1813, to thwart American action by ships on Lake Erie, Canadian troops including Mohawk warriors burnt the small town of Buffalo to the ground. less than a year and a half before Barney's birth.

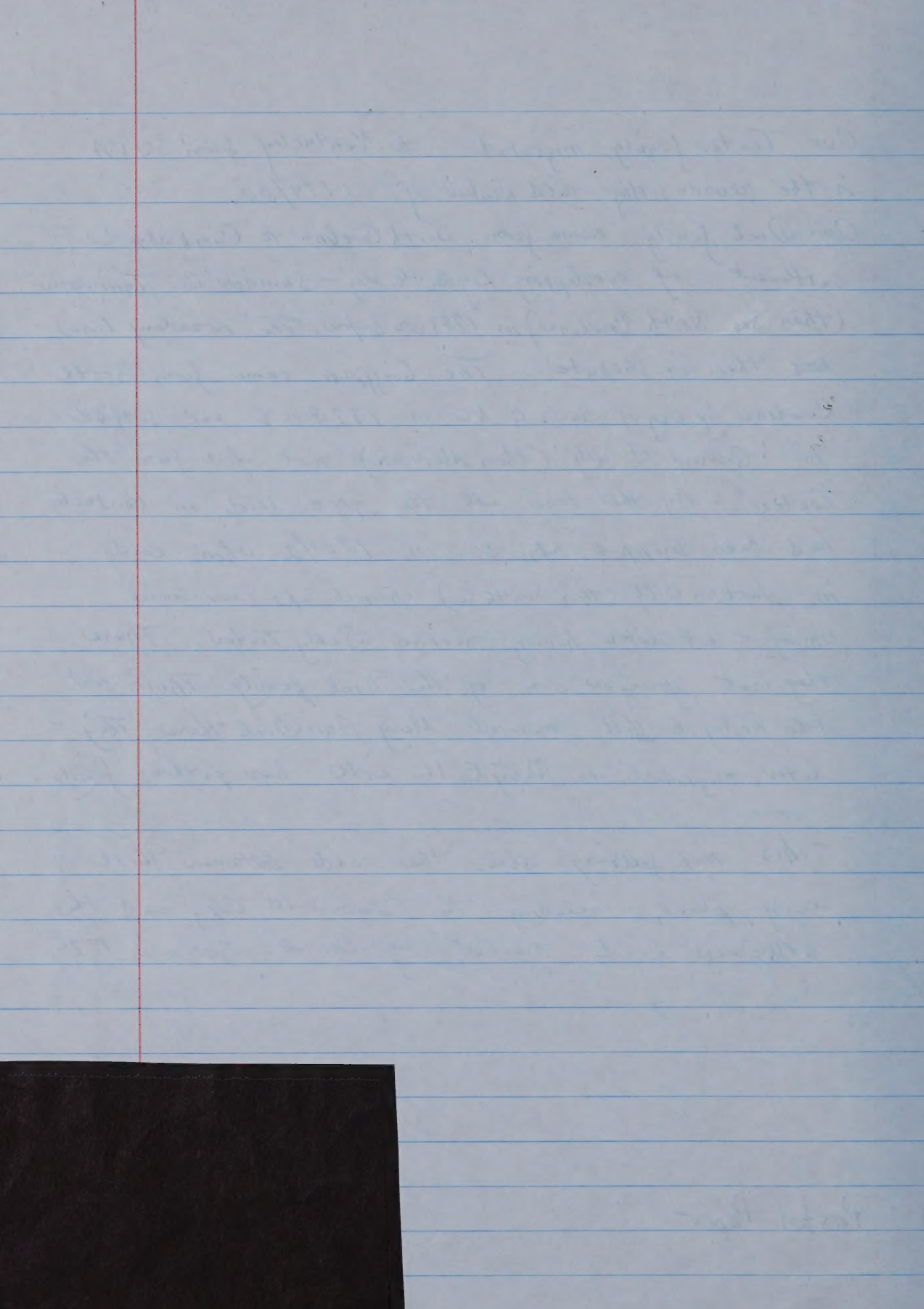
Wherever they resided, it appears that William and Hannah died rather young, for Barney was being cared for by his Uncle John White (Junior?), William's older brother, by the time he reached his teens.

Our Tector family migrated to Kentucky from SW VA in the record-setting cold winter of 1779/80.

Our Dial family came from South Carolina to Cumberland settlement of overlapping Logan & Ky - Sumner Co. Tennessee (then ~~So~~ North Carolina) in 1789 or before. The boundary line was then in dispute. The Griffiths came from South Carolina by way of Burke Co NC in 1778 or 9 and settled in Garrard Co Ky (then Madison) not far from the Tectors. By that time all the good land in Kentucky had been snapped up, so in 1801/2 when land in Jackson Co TN (then Smith Co.) opened up (our Samuel coming a bit later, having married Sally Tector. There they met younger sons of the Dial family. Their son John Wesley Griffith married Mary Ann Dial there. They later migrated to Perry Co IL with her father's family.

This map following shows the roads between these early places, including the Cumberland Gap, and the Wilderness Road marked by Daniel Boone in 1775.

Pastel Paper



Griffith Synopsis

January 1986

From these pages we learn that way before 1808 - maybe around 1802 or so - Jonas Griffith, Sr. owned Tennessee land on the West side of Jennings Creek. His claim is reflected in Jackson Co. records but was so early it predated the county. Jonas' son John was certainly there in 1810 - probably 1808 - and on the second page is shown as a neighbor to Richard Lock on the Pine Fork lick of Jennings Creek.

It is so delightful when search of otherwise dry records start to reveal a little of the personality of one's forebears. Jonas was not one to sit around. During & before the War of 1812 he was busy mining salt petre from his own claim in a cave just below Webster's creek - as were some of the Locks. His son-in-law Richard had a sugar camp at Dry Fork lick of Jennings Creek.

Reference is made to Jonas Griffith's stable, leading me to speculate that Jonas, and also his son Samuel in Kentucky, were horse breeders. As you will remember George Teator in 1815 willed or gave ^{with} son at least 100 acres of land. To his daughter Sally Griffith he willed \$40 of horses. In 1815 that was a lot of horses! As early as 1796 & 7, while living near the mouth of Sugar Creek of (later) Garrard Co Ky, Samuel ^{found} horses - even in 1818 on Jennings Creek he found horses. Why was that? I speculate that lost or strayed horses, being by nature herding animals, would seek out a group of their own kind. (The Welsh were natural herdsmen, even in ancient times.)

It appears that Samuel and Sally stayed near her father while he was living (remembering that her stepmother was Samuel's older sister Esther). Sally's oldest brother Samuel Teator, was ^(best man) bondsman when Elender Griffith married Richard Lock (The Locks went with Jones to TN, and in 1810 Samuel Teator went to MO.) It was nice for John W., Robert P., and the other Griffith children to live in that part of Kentucky while they were little because there were some nice private schools for them to attend. (Their Uncle Paris Teator "boarded with Abigail Vandave" while he attended school and became a noted local Methodist minister at nearby Gunn's Chapel.) Even in Iowa, the Griffiths were devout Methodists. John's interest in the lead mines in SW Wisconsin reminds me of his grandfather Jonas (when he lived near for a few years in his early twenties) and Jones' salt petre mines.

The Town of Scott, Crawford Co. WI, was prosperous a century ago when dairying was profitable. Now farming is in a decline. Though the Holsteins on the lush hillsides look healthy, the farmers cannot afford paint. However, the graves seem to have loving visitors.

Barney & Maria's oldest son, Orin White, born Grant Co WI, is buried near his sister, Lois G. (White) Walton and her husband, Francis. She was born in Lane, KS. I did not get a good shot of her marker, but it looks like that of her sister (reverse pg). They married brothers. Unless a sister had a married name I don't recognize, 4 of Barney & Maria's 9 children are buried there. Several others moved to Boscobel, Grant Co.

Though I could not find the graves of Barney and Maria White this August 1995, cemetery records previously found say they are there. The monument of their youngest son, Wilbur White (19 Sep 1879-16 June 1899) who died the month after they died, is the one in the photo above.

I think maybe that stone is for all three of them, and that the carving may have eroded so much I missed the names. You can see that it is full of moss. You can see by the photo at top left, that there is room for three graves between the stone and that of their daughter, Emma M. (White) Walton and her family.

Next time I go there, will examine the stone more closely and take some flowers.





ORIN WHITE
1865 — 1941



WALTON

G. WALTON

W. E. WALTON





MT. ZION
UNION HILL CEMETERY





Rev. John Wesley White (1843-1929) and Sarah Jane (Averill) White (1849-1897) with their youngest children, photo taken 1890. The oldest, William Wesley White and Walter Chancellor White were grown and gone.

Back Row: Stella, Charles, Martha Susan (Mattie) and Adelbert (Bert). John is sitting on his father's lap, then Edward Monroe. Mary Ada (Ada) is sitting on her mother's lap.



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